FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 145 *27 July 1978*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

GDR MBFR Delegate Discusses Status of Talks BB 1 1/A6

ALBANIA

HASHKIMI Decries 'Sham Optimism' of Bonn Summit Meeting B 1 1/A8
Briefs: Italian Youth Delegation Arrives B 1 1/A8

BULGARIA

BCP Daily Comments on Carter's Ban of Equipment for USSR C 1 1/A9
[Khranov, RABOTNICHESKO DELO 23 Jul]
Declaration on Yugoslav Relations Disseminated at UN C 1 1/A9
Canadian CP Official Kashtan Visits C 2 1/A10
Meets With Zhivkov C 2 1/A10
Discuss International Topics C 2 1/A10
Vietnamese Foreign Minister To Visit 1 August C 2 1/A10
Cuban Foreign Minister To Visit 30 Jul-4 Aug C 3 1/A11
BCP Daily Marks Egyptian National Holiday C 3 1/A11
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 23 Jul]
Council of Ministers Discusses Plan Implementation C 3 1/A11
Economic Cooperation Talks With DPRK Conclude C 4 1/A12
Briefs: DPRK Ambassador Hosts Party; Zhivkova Greets Esperantists' Congress C 4 1/A12

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Party, Government Delegation Ends Visit in Iraq D 1 1/A13
[RUDE PRAVO 20 Jul]
Lao Foreign Minister To Arrive on Visit D 1 1/A13
Carter's Curtailment of Exports to USSR Assailed D 1 1/A13
[ROLNICKE NOVINY 22 Jul]
Western Attacks on Nonalined Unity Refuted D 2 1/A14
[Bratislava PRAVDA 25 Jul]
Socialist, Nonalined States Seen as 'Natural Allies' D 4 1/B2
[ROLNICKE NOVINY 25 Jul]
Need for Better Social Attitude Among Citizens Noted D 4 1/B2
[Bratislava PRAVDA 25 Jul]
1968 Smuggling of Western Arms into CSSR Purported D 5 1/B3
[Dolezal, RUDE PRAVO 22 Jul
Briefs: Cuban Youth Leave; Colombian Ambassador; D 12 1/B10
Slovakia Tin Ore Deposit

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Aftereffects of Decline of U.S. Dollar Assessed E 1 1/B11
Cancellation of U.S. Official's USSR Visit Noted E 1 1/B11
British Citizen Sentenced for Transit Abuse E 3 1/B13
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 25 Jul]
Briefs: PDRY Delegation Visit E 3 1/B13

HUNGARY

Carter's Soviet Foreign Policy Criticized F 1 1/B14
Television Commentary F 1 1/B14
Suspension of Moscow Visits F 1 1/B14
Television Commentary on Lifting of Turkish Arms Ban F 2 1/C1
Kadar Receives Finnish, Israeli CP Leaders F 2 1/C1
Briefs: Iranian Scientific-Technical Agreement; Health Cooperation With PDRY F 2 1/C1

POLAND

Carter's German Unification Statements Termed 'Surprising' G 1 1/C2
Wojtaszek Receives Algerian Parliamentary Delegation G 1 1/C2
Kania Attends Self-Government Conference Session G 2 1/C3
Grudzien Welcomes Polish Cosmonauts, Space Officials G 2 1/C3
Extradition of 'War Criminal' Wagner Sought in Brazil G 3 1/C4
Hua Kuo-feng Sends Message on Polish National Day G 4 1/C5
[TRYBUNA LUDU 25 Jul]
Briefs: Ciechanow Party Plenum; Tarnobrzeg Party Plenum; Sieradz Party Plenum; Tourist Chairman Appointed G 4 1/C5

ROMANIA

Ceausescu, Manescu Congratulate Castro on Anniversary H 1 1/C6
[SCINTEIA 26 Jul]
Hua Kuo-feng Receives Oprea-Led Delegation in PRC H 1 1/C6
Communique on Congolese Prime Minister's Visit Issued H 1 1/C6
[SCINTEIA 25 Jul]
More on UK Conservative Party Delegation's Visit H 4 1/C9
Delegation Leaves for Havana Youth Festival H 5 1/C10
Greek Magazine Devotes Entire Issue to Romania H 5 1/C10
Count of Paris Henry d'Orleans Departs 26 July H 5 1/C10
Briefs: Romanian-DPRK Solidarity Meeting H 5 1/C10

YUGOSLAVIA

Reportage on Belgrade Nonalined Ministerial Conference I 1 1/C11
First Plenary Session I 1 1/C11
Demajo Named Secretary General I 2 1/C12
Bolivian Request Reviewed I 2 1/C12
UN Council for Namibia I 2 1/C12

General Debate Begins	I 3	1/C13
Hameed Opens General Debate	I 3	1/C13
Indian Foreign Minister Speaks	I 4	1/C14
Iraqi Foreign Minister Speaks [INA]	I 4	1/C14
YAR Delegate Speaks [San'a']	I 7	1/D3
Bahraini Foreign Minister Speaks [GULF NEWS AGENCY]	I 8	1/D4
Pakistani Ambassador Thanks Conference	I 9	1/D5
Kuwaiti Delegate Speaks	I 9	1/D5
26 July Session Ends	I 9	1/D5
Political Committee Session Begins	I 10	1/D6
Political Committee Discusses Procedures	I 10	1/D6
Political Committee Discusses Draft	I 11	1/D7
Draft Document Presented	I 11	1/D7
Economic Committee Meets	I 12	1/D8
Waldheim Message	I 12	1/D8
Carter Greetings Reported	I 13	1/D9
Leaders Receive Delegates to Nonalined Conference	I 13	1/D9
Minic Receives Cuba's Rodriguez	I 13	1/D9
Minic Receives Vietnamese Delegate	I 14	1/D10
Minic Receives Delegates	I 14	1/D10
Serbian President Receives Angolan	I 14	1/D10
Grlickov Meets SWAPO Representative	I 14	1/D10
Grlickov Meets Benin Delegate	I 15	1/D11
Grlickov Receives DPRK Delegate	I 15	1/D11
Hodza Receives Afghan Delegate	I 15	1/D11
Delegation Leaves for Anniversary Celebrations in Cuba	I 16	1/D12
Spokesman Comments on Bonn Summit [BORBA 22 Jul]	I 16	1/D12
Aircraft Leaves With Aid for Angola	I 16	1/D12
EEC Moves To Improve Negotiations With Yugoslavia	I 16	1/D12
NOVA MAKEDONIJA Replies to Bulgarian Periodical [19 Jul]	I 17	1/D13
Conditions in Grain Production Areas Discussed	I 18	1/D14
Wheat Harvest Noted	I 18	1/D14
Weather-Related Problems	I 18	1/D14
Slovene Assembly Reviews Austrian Minister's Visit	I 19	1/E1
Briefs: Ambassador to Malaysia	I 19	1/E1

Item 856-B-4

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GDR MBFR DELEGATE DISCUSSES STATUS OF TALKS

LD262058Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1807 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--"The latest proposals made by the socialist states are a far-reaching offer, and make possible a change in the talks." This was stated at the conclusion of the 15th round of the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe by the leader of the GDR delegation, Ambassador Dr Ingo Oeser. He said in an ADN interview: "They are of outstanding importance for the continuation of the process of detente in Europe."

As was emphasized by Erich Honecker, the shaping of a peaceful future for Europe depends ultimately on the success of endeavors to limit arms and arming. "The GDR, which coauthored these proposals, has a very special interest in the permanent safeguarding of peace and security in Europe because of its position on the boundary of the two opposing world systems and the two military coalitions," said Dr Oeser. "It is acting in accordance with its historical mission to do everything so that war will never again emanate from German soil."

At the same time, the proposals made by the socialist states represent an alternative to the long-term program of arming decided upon by the May NATO Council meeting in Washington. The proposals also conform with the decisions made at the UN special session on disarmament.

"The high degree of agreement on questions of substance was achieved in the Vienna talks through the far-reaching accommodation by the socialist states on the basis that the working-out of a first agreement on reductions can be tackled without delay," continued Dr. Oeser.

"In practice there is agreement first on only ground forces being reduced. Second, there is agreement that in the first and second stages the ground forces of the Soviet Union and the U.S. will be reduced in proportion to their size in central Europe. This is to be linked with the reduction of selected types of arms.

"Third, there is agreement that each of the other participating states will reduce its land forces in the second stage. On this point, the Western side is not yet prepared to agree to individual obligations toward a proportional reduction amounting to between 11 and 13 percent of the ground forces of all participants.

"Fourth, there is agreement that as a result of the reductions in the two stages an equal level of armed forces amounting to 900,000 men is to be achieved, which includes land forces amounting to 700,000 men.

"Fifth, there is agreement that this level is to have a collective character which will permit the participants of each of the two military groupings to balance additional, unilateral reductions by their allies. However, the socialist states particularly insist that no state must reach or surpass the level which it had before the reduction," said Oeser.

In reply to a question, the leader of the GDR delegation said that the proposals made by the socialist states had met with a wide and interested response not only at the conference itself, but also among the international public and right up to leading politicians in West European governments.

"The accommodation by the socialist states and the importance of their proposals for a change in the talks have been widely recognized," Oeser said.

Dr Oeser pointed out that at the conference of the Western press at the end of the 15th round, the leader of the Dutch delegation, Ambassador de Vos Van Steenvijk, had confirmed that the proposals submitted by the socialist states had come considerably closer to the Western positions. "He announced that the Western side was still examining the proposals without, however, hinting how and to what degree the NATO states would show a readiness to make compromises. Now, however, it is important for the Western participants to make their contribution toward the mutual narrowing of the positions," Dr Oeser said.

Concern has been caused by the fact that in the West European mass media influential forces of the NATO states were increasingly coming out against possible progress and agreement during the Vienna talks. "They describe the differences still existing and the open questions as 'insoluble,' they demand further concessions from the socialist states and are against any constructive reply being made to the socialist states' proposals. The joint platform for all these forces is the lie about the alleged threat from the East and the struggle for an even more unrestrained continuation of the arms race."

These NATO circles are stepping up their efforts to produce the neutron weapon and to deploy it--especially in central Europe. "The realization of these plans would seriously complicate the Vienna talks, exacerbate the military confrontation and hinder the positive processes in Europe," Dr Oeser emphasized.

"The Western participants must now produce a constructive reply and finally agree that equal and mutual obligations must be stipulated for all the participating states--not only for the USSR and the United States--to reduce their armed forces in central Europe in proportion to their size in central Europe," Oeser said in conclusion.

"The proposals submitted by the socialist states make possible a change in the talks. However, it now depends on the West's political will to utilize this possibility. We call on all peaceful forces, especially in Western Europe, to work toward this."

BASHKIMI DECRIES 'SHAM OPTIMISM' OF BONN SUMMIT MEETING

LD201100Y Tirana ATA in English 0850 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Press review]

[Text] Tirana, July 20, (ATA)--Sham optimism is not sufficient to draw the capitalist economy out of the quagmire of the crisis, writes the newspaper BASHKIMI in an article commenting on the summit meeting of the seven biggest capitalist countries, which was held in Bonn. The newspaper writes among others: The latest meeting of Bonn was held in an atmosphere of fierce inter-imperialist contradictions and attempts to create positions with as many advantages as possible to the detriment of one another. They cannot conceal the fact that no solution was found, nor could it be found, to the great problems which were examined.

The inter-imperialist strifes at this meeting were once again acute. The USA is worried by the increase of the West German and Japanese export into the U.S. market. On the other hand, the members of the imperialist bloc of the European Common Market, Japan, etc. demand that an end be put to the dominant position of the U.S. dollar.

The question is that, taking advantage of the fact that over 73 percent of the world capitalist market is still dominated by the U.S. dollar, taking advantage of the fact that ever since the Jamaica meeting, when the USA was able to impose on its partners the separation of the dollar from its parity with gold, as well as taking advantage of the U.S. domination over the oil market, U.S. imperialism could shift the major part of the crisis onto its partners. In the final account, the partners are forced to support the U.S. paper-dollar, while the huge U.S. debts are paid with the same paper-dollar emitted in the USA. These and a series of other factors make the inter-imperialist contradictions between the German Federal Republic and the USA, between Japan and the USA, etc. more acute. And despite all this, the U.S., West Germany, and other rulers attempted to present themselves before public opinion disguised under the mask of sham optimism, posing as if "good" successes were achieved, as if the meeting conducted its proceedings in a "sincere" atmosphere, etc. Carter, Schmidt, Callaghan, etc. needed this sham optimism to deceive public opinion, to feed their peoples, who are bearing on their backs all the grave consequences of the crisis such as the daily rising prices, the wage freeze and the endless ranks of the unemployed, with an empty spoon.

At the Bonn meeting, Western news agency wrote, it was decided to attack the cancer, which is eroding their economies--unemployment, stagnation, inflation... The attack is only in words, the newspaper BASHKIMI writes in conclusion, and empty words are not in position to cure this cancer. There is only one medicine: the overthrow of this cruel order based on the savage exploitation of man by man. The prescription is in the hands of the proletariat, which is rising ever more powerfully and is dealing and will deal stronger blows at this order in decay, until its complete downfall.

BRIEFS

ITALIAN YOUTH DELEGATION ARRIVES--A delegation of the Union of Communist Youth of Italy (Marxist-Leninist) arrived today in our country for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania. The delegation is led by Angelo Biglia, national secretary of the Union of Communist Youth of Italy (Marxist-Leninist). The delegation was welcomed by Muharrem Xhafa, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 26 Jul 78 AU]

BCP DAILY COMMENTS ON CARTER'S BAN OF EQUIPMENT FOR USSR

AU2617347 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Jul 78 p 3 AU

[Nencho Khranov commentary: An Act of the "Cold War"]

[Excerpts] U.S. President Jimmy Carter's latest decision to ban the sale of a computer and oil equipment to the Soviet Union was justifiably called an act of the "cold war." What was the reason for this decision which was met by wide U.S. public circles with bewilderment and anxiety?

This act was initiated and elaborated by Brzezinski, the well known furiously anti-Soviet Presidential adviser on national security questions, and is part of the loudly proclaimed "defense of human rights" campaign which has earned a sad glory. The U.S. conservative press explains the President's decision as a desire "to put pressure on the Soviet Union" in connection with the recent trials of the three spies and traitors. By presenting the criminals against Soviet society as "fighters for rights," it is not difficult to understand what the U.S. reactionary circles aim at. The attempt to blacken the socialist system with slanders and falsifications and to change public opinion and orient it against the Soviet Union is an old and obvious aim. The recent efforts of these gentlemen are also determined by their striving to discredit the process of detente so that the hectic arms race could be justified.

It is a pity that these plans are meeting definite support by the official offices and administration of President Carter. The latest discriminatory acts in Soviet-U.S. trade are actually part of this campaign which is so dangerous in its design.

For 6 decades anti-Sovietism has been a weapon of the most militant reactionary forces. This weapon, however, has brought no victories or glory to anyone. Today, when the language of peaceful coexistence is the only reasonable language of responsible political and state figures, who should not have a greater goal than to avert a nuclear disaster and build a just peace, anti-Sovietism and anticommunism can be minimally used. This is why Zbigniew Brzezinski's advice to his President to put pressure on such a great country as the Soviet Union is neither wise nor particularly sagacious. It is equally harmful not only for peace and international detente but also for the interest of the U.S. people themselves.

DECLARATION ON YUGOSLAV RELATIONS DISSEMINATED AT UN

AU2620517 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 26 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Konstantin Kolev, charge d'affaires of the Bulgarian mission to the United Nations, today handed Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general, the text of the declaration of the Bulgarian Foreign Affairs Ministry "on comprehensively developing Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations."

The declaration will be disseminated as an official document of the UN General Assembly's 33d session according to article 50 of the agenda titled "Implementing the Declaration on Strengthening International Security."

The Bulgarian mission to the United Nations also disseminated a special press release which contains the full text of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' declaration.

CANADIAN CP OFFICIAL KASHTAN VISITS

Meets With Zhivkov

AU2611125Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 26 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, has met William Kashtan, general secretary of the Canadian Communist Party at the Boyana residence. Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary, and Milko Balev, chief of Comrade Todor Zhivkov's office, also attended the talks.

Discuss International Topics

AU2615355Y Sofia BTA in English 1455 GMT 26 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 26 (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and Mr William Kashtan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Canada, made a wide and useful exchange of views on topical issues of the international communist and workers' movement.

In a cordial and fraternal atmosphere, traditional for the relations between the two parties, they discussed matters of the further development of cooperation between the BCP and the Canadian Communist Party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Discussing international topics, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr William Kashtan expressed the view that the imperialist circles' efforts at intensifying the arms race had been stepped up of late. These actions, helped by the policy of Maoist China, are aimed at undermining international detente and cooperation, at creating tensions with dangerous effects on peace in the world.

The two party leaders expressed a firm conviction that the decisive factor for international development was the consistent efforts of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, the peoples' struggle for peace, detente and disarmament.

Mr William Kashtan praised highly the principled constructive policy of the BCP and Bulgaria for the development of relations in the Balkans, for the consolidation of peace, security and goodneighbourliness in the Balkans, in Europe and the world. The unanimity of the two parties on all of the discussed issues, was reaffirmed.

The secretary general of the Communist Party of Canada spends his holiday in Bulgaria.

VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT IN AUGUST

AU2619325Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 26 Jul 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of Vietnam, deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs, will pay an official, friendly visit to Bulgaria at the beginning of August.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 30 JUL-4 AUG

AU2619302Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 26 Jul 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, Cuban minister of foreign affairs, will pay Bulgaria an official, friendly visit between 30 July and 4 August this year.

BCP DAILY MARKS EGYPTIAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU2617362Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Jul 78 p 3 AU

[Unsigned article: The National Holiday of the Arab Republic of Egypt]

[Excerpts] Today is the national holiday of the Egyptian people. On this date--23 July 1952--the "free officers" secret organization led by Jamal Abd an-Nasir toppled the feudal monarchy of King Faruq and thus Egypt was proclaimed a republic. A new era in the history of the people along the Nile River was begun. The July revolution opened the road to national independence and social progress for the Egyptian people.

In the sphere of Egypt's foreign policy, An-Nasir assumed a course of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, the natural allies of the Arab peoples. Mutually beneficial relations based on the principles of true equality, respect for national sovereignty and noninterference in domestic affairs have developed. These relations have guaranteed the political and economic independence of Egypt.

All these achievements were a result of a fruitful domestic and foreign policy inspired and led by the great son of the Egyptian people, Jamal Abd an-Nasir.

The policy of confronting imperialism, neocolonialism and Zionism, as well as the policy of Arab unity in friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, the architect of which was Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, were met in a hostile manner by certain interested imperialistic and reactionary circles. The United States, Israel, Saudi Arabia and other countries are trying with all available means to divert the Egyptian people from this course, to liquidate their progressive achievements and impose an Israeli-U.S. solution of the Middle East conflict on them, thus forcing Egypt to join the chariot of imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction.

The Bulgarian public greet the friendly Egyptian people on their national holiday with genuine wishes for successes in all spheres of life, believes in the favorable development of Bulgarian-Egyptian relations in the future; and, most importantly--wishes them an early, just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

AU2619582Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 26 Jul 78 AU

[Text] A meeting of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers took place today. The results of the plan implementation for the first half of the year were discussed.

It was noted with satisfaction that the plan has been implemented according to its natural and qualitative indices. A decisive factor for the successes which have been achieved is the working enthusiasm produced by the decisions of the BCP national conference.

At the same time, the Council of Ministers has noted that the pace of coping with the tasks is still unsatisfactory. There are plants which do not implement their plans. The work for decreasing the raw material requirement is not effective enough. The application of some basic production capacities is still being delayed.

The Council of Ministers adopted measures for further improving the work for the 1978 plan implementation--a decisive year for the seventh 5-year plan.

A decree on most effectively using electronic calculating equipment for the automatization of production and management was adopted.

At the proposal of the Council on Environment Protection a program on introducing wasteless technology and [words indistinct] of the water economy was adopted.

A decision on the rights and obligations of the chief accountants of the socialist organizations' managements was adopted.

The Council of Ministers approved a decision to construct a concert center in Sofia which will provide the necessary facilities for hosting major sociopolitical and cultural events. It is envisaged to complete the construction of the center by 30 March 1981, in honor of the anniversary of the establishment of the Bulgarian state.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH DPRK CONCLUDE

AU262049Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 26 Jul 78 AU

[Text] The 9th session of the Bulgarian-DPRK consultative commission on economic and scientific-technical questions has ended. The session was a new contribution to strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The implementation of the 8th session decisions was reviewed and an evaluation of the existing economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries was made. New possibilities for further developing cooperation between the two countries were pointed out. Measures for expanding and diversifying trade exchanges were marked. It was decided to further develop the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries, and basic tenets for this development until 1985 were set down.

Tonight the chairmen of the commission's two sections--Krustyu Trichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Kong Chin-tae, DPRK deputy premier--signed a protocol on the work of the 9th session.

BRIEFS

DPRK AMBASSADOR HOSTS PARTY--Yi Chong-hwan, DPRK ambassador to Bulgaria, on 25 July gave a cocktail party on his country's national holiday. The party was attended by Demir Borachev, deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, Col General Slavcho Trunski, deputy minister of national defense, and representatives of public organizations, as well as members of foreign missions in Bulgaria. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 25 Jul 78 AU]

ZHIVKOVA GREETS ESPERANTISTS' CONGRESS--Under the auspices of Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee for Culture, the 34th world youth esperantists organization congress opened in Veliko Turnovo on 23 July. Peyu Berbenliev, deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture, read a greetings message by Lyudmila Zhivkova to the congress. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Jul 78 p 2 AU]

PARTY, GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ENDS VISIT IN IRAQ

AU261028Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jul 78 p 1 AU

[Report signed (STS): "Meeting With Representatives of Iraqi Communist Party; Return of Czechoslovak Party and Government Delegation to Prague"]

[Text] A Czechoslovak party and government delegation, led by Josef Korcak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and premier of the Czech Socialist Republic, met with representatives of the Iraqi Communist Party on the last day of its visit in Iraq.

The Czechoslovak guests were welcomed by Politburo members of the Iraqi Communist Party, Zaki Khayri and Karim Ahmad, in their Central Committee building.

During a talk, which was held in a cordial atmosphere, the Iraqi comrades informed the Czechoslovak delegation about the situation in the Middle East and about the topical tasks of their party. They emphasized that, at present, imperialism and world reaction are intensifying a campaign against Iraq, and particularly against the Iraqi Communist Party as the foremost communist party in the Arab world. The objective of these attacks is to impair the unity of the patriotic front, and, in particular, to bring about differences between key forces of the front--the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and the Iraqi Communist Party. Also connected with this is the attempt to impair relations between Iraq and the countries of the socialist community. In the talk, the Iraqi comrades expressed appreciation for the solidarity of the socialist countries' fraternal parties and emphasized that they saw good prospects, especially in cooperation between the Iraqi Communist Party and the ruling Ba'th Party, within the framework of the patriotic front. The communists will do all they can to strengthen this front and to cement all of Iraq's progressive forces, the Iraqi comrades said at the end of the meeting.

The Czechoslovak party and government delegation ended its 1-week visit in Iraq on Wednesday, 19 July and was seen off at Baghdad airport by (Munif Razaz), member of the Ba'th Party's national leadership, and other officials.

LAO FOREIGN MINISTER TO ARRIVE ON VISIT

LD261748Y Prague CTK in English 1704 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 26 CETEKA--Laotian Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut will pay an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia in the next few days at the invitation of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

CARTER'S CURTAILMENT OF EXPORTS TO USSR ASSAILED

AU261010Y Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 22 Jul 78 p 5 AU

[Dr Dusan Harustiak commentary: "What Is Being Discussed; A Not-Surprising Change"]

[Excerpt] Economic cooperation on the principles of the Helsinki Final Act, that is, cooperation without discrimination, does not suit Washington. [paragraph continued]

President James Carter, who is so fond of brandishing this document, but who, at the same time, likes to extract only its general structure, has of late begun to interpret the Helsinki principles somewhat "individualistically."

It is well known that the United States continues to discriminate in trade relations, especially against the USSR and some other states associated in CEMA, including Czechoslovakia. Carter suffered a fiasco in a number of cases recently, when his interference in the internal affairs of socialist countries, in the form of the "defense of human rights" in these states, boomeranged. The UN permanent representative's statement that "in the United States there are hundreds and perhaps even thousands of persons who can be described as political prisoners"--although later he formally "corrected" it--is a clear indication that James Carter should put the country of which he is the President in order, in this respect.

President Carter, angry about such "audacity" from one of the highest political officials of his administration, as well as from members of Congress, adopted a strange decision. He forbade the United States to sell the Soviet Union a Sperry-Univac computer, and limited the deliveries of drilling installations to the USSR. This is a groundless exacerbation of relations between the two states.

In this connection, a considerable section of the American press stresses the fact that, in so doing, the White House is inflicting a direct blow to American national interests, and at a time when all economic indicators show that U.S. economic difficulties are worsening. Washington's trade deficit reached the record sum of almost $27 billion last year.

WESTERN ATTACKS AT NONALINED UNITY REFUTED

AU2617l4Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Jul 78 p 6 AU

[Julius P. Loerincz article: "Struggle for the Movement's Unity; The Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Nonalined Countries"]

[Excerpts] According to preliminary figures, 110 countries of the world will be represented at the Belgrade conference. True, it is not a question of quantity alone, even if this is most telling. But the nonalined movement today has become an influential and important factor in international relations, a factor contributing to consolidation of peace as a result of its anti-imperialist, anticolonialist and antiracist character.

It is only natural that such a numerically strong movement cannot be, and is not, a kind of hothouse organism living apart from this world of ours, which is primarily determined by its class and social differentiation and by its contradictory nature, as manifested in the different sociopolitical orientations of individual countries, as well as in international relations. This is quite logical, and it is, therefore, hard to understand that certain circles in the movement do not want to concede what can hardly be prevented: namely, a certain polarization of states that are members of the movement, due to the ideological bases and the class character of individual countries. These circles regard this as part of the "narrowing of the broad democratic nature" of the movement. But is it really possible to "eliminate," as they say, the basic ideological differences between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Saudi Arabia, or between Cuba and Jordan, which are all members of the movement of nonalined states? Of course these ideological differences evoke problems; but this need not mean a narrowing of the movement's base, which its founders established on the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

But let us talk more specifically of the things tying these countries together. IN THE FIRST PLACE, THERE ARE THE PROBLEMS OF LIMITING FEVERISH ARMAMENT AND OF DISARMAMENT; IN FACT, THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY WAS RECENTLY DELIBERATING UPON THESE QUESTIONS PRECISELY DUE TO THE INITIATIVE OF NONALINED COUNTRIES. This mainly concerns the developing states, which understand not only the pernicious consequences of the not-infrequent military conflicts, but also realize that the means devoted to military purposes could be invested far more sensibly and more usefully for mankind, for the economic and social advance of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

GREAT ATTENTION WILL BE DEVOTED IN BELGRADE TO QUESTIONS OF CONSOLIDATING THE INDEPENDENCE OF YOUNG STATES, TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW ECONOMIC SYSTEM AND TO QUESTIONS OF FIGHTING AGAINST ATTEMPTS AT RESTORING THE COLONIALIST POSITIONS OF IMPERIALIST POWERS IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD, AND, TODAY, PRIMARILY IN AFRICA. The battle for liberation from the last vestiges of imperialism, colonialist and foreign occupation, domination and exploitation continues on this continent. But imperialist forces are again resorting to meddling, intervention, colonial and neocolonial maneuvering, recruitment of mercenaries and incitement of conflicts among certain African states. IT IS TYPICAL THAT THEY ARE TRYING TO DISTRACT ATTENTION FROM THESE CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES BY LEADING AN EXTENSIVE CAMPAIGN--WITH THE CONSCIOUS OR UNCONSCIOUS AID OF HELPERS--AGAINST THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, PARTICULARLY AGAINST CUBA AND THE SOVIET UNION, AS THOUGH THESE STATES WERE EVEN TO BLAME FOR PROBLEMS INSIDE THE NONALINED MOVEMENT. However, Joseph Garba, Nigerian commissioner of external affairs, though the West would have preferred that he say something quite different--and not only him, but other statesmen from nonalined states as well--clearly stated in an interview with the Yugoslav TANJUG press agency: "The nonalined movement is undergoing a most difficult period, to be frank. There is discord in the movement itself, and, at the same time, forces of imperialism and colonialism are impudently trying to reestablish their hegemony, and to do this by meddling directly in the internal affairs of certain countries belonging to the movement." And Garba stressed that they are also doing this by use of military means.

It is interesting that it is the representatives of those NATO states which are undertaking these actions who have now suddenly begun to voice concern about the movement's "purity" and to throw doubts, from this viewpoint, on the membership of socialist Cuba in the movement; or, for instance, that Somalia--which has irrefutably undertaken extensive aggression against Ethiopia, which is also a nonalined state--is even calling for Cuba's expulsion from the movement. This is truly the "correct" arbiter!

The principles of the nonalined movement recognize the possibility, and even necessity, of granting assistance to the national liberation movements. Cuba attacked no one, as was recognized by the fifth summit conference of nonalined states, held in 1976 in Colombo; Cuba helped the Angolan people to successfully defend their right to independently decide their fate, their independence and sovereignty, and to frustrate the expansionist and colonialist plans of the South African racist regime and its allies. The same applies to the military assistance to Ethiopia, granted by Cuba in response to the legitimate Ethiopian Government's request, and fully in keeping with international law and principles of the UN Charter; this is an instance of warding off foreign aggression against the territorial integrity and sovereignty of an independent state.

THE ATTACKS AGAINST CUBA ARE MERELY THE TIP OF THE ICEBERG WITH WHICH THE IMPERIALIST FORCES, ESPECIALLY NATO, WOULD LIKE TO CRUSH THE UNITY OF THE NONALINED MOVEMENT AND ITS ACTION ABILITY AND TO TURN IT INTO A KIND OF PLIABLE, NEUTRALIZED, SHAPELESS MASS; AND THE REMARKABLE, ALTHOUGH NOT ALTOGETHER SURPRISING, THING IS THAT, IN THIS, THEIR AIMS COINCIDE WITH THOSE OF THE PEKING LEADERSHIP. [paragraph continues]

These are not new trends. As in the past, the main moments of confrontation with them will be enacted at the time when the ministers of foreign affairs will be deliberating in Belgrade--in preparing the sixth summit conference of the movement, to be held next year in Havana--on concretization of the nonalined states' activities in the struggle for disarmament, for deepening and expanding detente, for a new, just economic system based on equal rights and against the attempts of imperialists and neocolonialists to consolidate their positions in Asia, Africa and Latin America. REGARDLESS OF WHETHER IT IS DESIRED OR NOT, THE OBJECTIVE REALITY OF THIS WORLD SAYS (IT IS AS THOUGH EVEN SOME OF THE NONALINED WERE AFRAID OF THIS) THAT IN THESE STRUGGLES MANY POINTS OF CONTACT ARE TO BE FOUND BETWEEN THE AIMS AND INTERESTS OF NONALINED COUNTRIES AND THE FOREIGN POLITICAL CONCEPTS OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES; AND THAT THIS IS WHY WE SHOW SOLIDARITY WITH THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST, ANTICOLONIALIST AND ANTIRACIST ORIENTATION OF THE NONALINED.

SOCIALIST, NONALINED STATES SEEN AS 'NATURAL ALLIES'

AU261552Y Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 25 Jul 78 p 5 AU

[Dr Dusan Harustiak commentary: "The Seventh Conference of the Nonalined States in Belgrade; New Impulses"]

[Excerpt] Political observers at the Belgrade nonalined countries' conference expect a lively discussion, particularly on the movement's internal problems, but also on the development of economic cooperation among the member-countries of this grouping and in connection with clarification of principles reflecting the policy of active neutrality and positive nonalinement.

It must be recalled that the different positions of some governments within the nonalined movement--which certainly is not a monolithic organism because, in addition to countries with a most progressive orientation, it also includes countries without definite class features--stem from different social systems and, in more than one case, from different economic standards and political dependence on the traditional colonial capitalist mother countries.

It is precisely these differing positions that the monopolists and other reactionary forces are trying to use in provoking and deepening differences and conflicts between individual nonalined states. They strive as much as possible to weaken the action capability and anti-imperialist orientation of this community of states, which is an especially influential group, particularly in the United Nations. There are also sufficient theories about the so-called "rich north" and "poor south," about "two superpowers" and similar things, which the Maoists are introducing into the movement. Their purpose is to obstruct the nonalined countries' realistic assessment of social and economic forces in the contemporary world, and particularly their further development of cooperation with their natural allies--the socialist states and other progressive and democratic forces in the world.

NEED FOR BETTER SOCIAL ATTITUDE AMONG CITIZENS NOTED

AU261755Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Jul 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "And What About Me--the Citizen?"]

[Excerpts] Not all people in our country--who lay claim to their rights as citizens and employees--are also fulfilling their work and civilian duties consciously. [paragraph continues]

There are still manifestations of a scheming attitude toward entrusted tasks, and many individuals continue to be oriented toward personal profit; thus, they do not return to the society the full countervalue of their wages or salary and are willing to spend their working hours in more or less standing or sitting about. On other occasions, there are schemes oriented toward social achievements, speculations with sick leaves during which moonlighting occurs, or petty thefts at the place of work, all phenomena falling within the authority of the prosecutor. The abuse or insufficient use of tours of duty, the frequent leaving of the work place under various feigned pretexts, or the non-fulfillment of such natural obligations as paying the rent, the joint collection of outstanding bills and so forth also belong to this category. Many are perhaps unaware of it, but the housing economy in Slovakia is subsidized by more than Kos 855 million annually from social funds--in an effort to maintain the present levels of rent--and the non-fulfillment of obligations by users of the apartments deteriorates this balance to an even greater extent. The rule that the cost of small repairs in the apartment is to be covered by its user is being misused by those who wait until the need for a small repair grows into the need for a more costly repair, which is then paid for with social funds.

The schemers--people with a bad attitude to fulfillment of civilian duties--are hardly ever found in volunteer brigades, among those who embellish the surroundings of their housing area, or in the currently topical harvest brigades. They only occasionally attend public meetings, in which the development of communities and city boroughs, or the citizens' potential for active participation in these projects, are discussed. But, on the other hand, we frequently encounter them as harsh critics of everything, although they themselves are not willing to even lift a finger to improve the situation. It is high time, and in the all-social interest, that those who fulfill their obligations in a devoted manner at and outside their place of work, and who are conscious-mindedly doing more than their fair share, expand their civilian engagement and activities in order to influence such people, including open criticism of the shortcomings, formalistic attitudes and schemes of such individuals, both within and outside the place of work. It is time to ask the citizens who are not hindered by age or health what it is that hinders them so that--in contrast to the others--they have for years declined to participate in any event designed to enrich life in the community or town where they live.

Civilian awareness, resulting in concrete manifestations, is not born of its own volition. It is in the interest of national committees, social organizations and the conscious-minded citizens themselves to continue to work for its development. There are many opportunities for this. At present, the most important is the all-social interest in bringing in the grain harvest with as few losses as possible, as well as the all-district and all-community embellishment shifts of the National Front and the efforts at work places to overfulfill the plans in their indicators of quality, conservation of materials and energy. These and others are the possibilities for increasing civilian responsibility for social results. It is necessary to more purposefully develop practical education toward socialist citizenship and to expand the quantity, and especially the quality, of its conscious-minded manifestations in our everyday life.

1968 SMUGGLING OF WESTERN ARMS INTO CSSR PURPORTED

AU2521300Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jul 78 p 3 AU

[Vaclav Dolezal article: "About the Devil on the Wall and the Naked Truth; Answering a Letter From a Reader Who Did Not Sign his Name"]

[Text] The editorial office has received several anonymous letters in answer to the article "Hotbed," published on 17 June in RUDE PRAVO. [paragraph continues]

Their words are familiar for they all carry the striking hallmark of the years 1968 and 1969; they erect [verbal] scaffolds for the communists and spout sulphurous hatred against the socialist republic. At the same time however, they are filled with a kind of nostalgia: 10 years have passed since the time when the counterrevolutionary forces prepared to launch a campaign against Socialist Czechoslovakia--and when their plan failed. Not even the wrathful, dark prophecies have come true. Our country is stronger and richer than ever before; it has deepened and consolidated its fraternal relations with its sincere and loyal friends, and its authority in the world has grown to such an extent that even those people beyond the republic's borders, who had been inciting the rightwingers and counterrevolutionaries and patting their backs for their disruptive work, are forced to talk to Socialist Czechoslovakia and respectfully take into account its international position in their everyday deliberations.

THUS, IT IS UNDERSTANDABLE THAT THE GROUP OF PEOPLE HERE WHO ARE IN THE HIRE OF IMPERIALISTS OR WHO IN THEIR OWN INTERESTS WOULD LIKE TO LIQUIDATE SOCIALISM IN OUR COUNTRY CANNOT REPRAIN FROM FEELING MELANCHOLY. TRUE, THEY ARE TRYING TO COMBAT IT, BY ANONYMOUSLY BERATING EVERY CITIZEN WHO IS WORKING PEACEFULLY AND--WHAT HORROR!--ON TOP OF THAT, IS EVEN JOINING IN THE COMPETITION AND PARTICIPATING IN CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS AND HOLDING SOME FUNCTIONS. IN THEIR LETTERS, THE MELANCHOLY COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES ARE ERECTING THE SCAFFOLD FOR THESE CITIZENS...

Unperturbed, we have filed the small handul of papers covered with gall-filled writing in the appropriate archive file. But we have left one anonymous letter on the desk, not because it is written in humane Czech, but because it shows us how long a 10-year period is. A 10-year period is so long that it can conceal the past or weaken its lesson of warning. The letter signed "a 25-year old" says, among other things:

"I am a young person without party affiliation. Up to his death in 1976, my father was in the CPCZ. I do not know how long he was a member, certainly for quite a long time. In 1968, he sometimes used to say that things would end badly with the republic if comrades stood against comrades. He did not mention any arms deliveries from the West, though he spoke to mother about everything that happened. I have not heard or read anything about them, either. Perhaps you will say that I was young. I do not think that arms were brought into our country. You write about this because you need this. You are painting the devil on the wall. That is not right. We ourselves have understood a lot, but do not talk to us about arms. We do not believe it."

The 25-year old managed to get all these words on one page. On the margin on the left, he then added a postscript:

"Sometimes, we also have political disputes. But we could not aim weapons against each other. Never. That is not in our Czech nature. So write only the truth!!"

A Slightly Sad History

No, we will not refer to the fact that in 1968 the author of the letter was 15 years old; if only in view of the fact that at that age a person is setting out on his civic road, with all the joys, hardships, questions, errors, searchings, lessons and discovered certainties. Some 10 years ago, the writer was starting out on his pilgrimage in enormously complicated times, in a period which could confuse not only a youngster with a completely new citizen's identity card in his pocket, but even people with gray hair. After all, it was particularly to the young people that the rightwing press and the antisocialist bawlers were throwing their colorful candy.

For instance, let us recall how in the summer of 1968, MLADA FRONTA and other newspapers were asking, with feigned surprise, why, indeed, did apprentices have no 2-month vacations, since the secondary school pupils did? What kind of justice is that, they asked. And immediately tens of thousands of boys and girls assembled in old town square and demanded not only a 2-month annual leave, but even the right to select their foremen, trainers and instructors, the right to manage their apprentices' centers on their own, and God knows what else. Self-evidently, the antisocialist elements were not in the least concerned with giving the apprentices 2-month vacations; they knew very well that this was a silly demand; but they needed unrest, they needed explosions of dissatisfaction, they needed to split the workers and student youth, and for this purpose they very cynically abused young people.

But even this should not serve as a pointer to the young age of the anonymous letter writer at that time.

We are concerned with his present opinions. "Sometimes we also have political disputes," he adds in the margin of his letters. "But we could not aim weapons against each other. Never. THAT IS NOT IN THE CZECH NATURE."

We can but agree with him--insofar as it applies to workers. A conscious-minded worker really would not raise a weapon against his comrade, not a worker knowing that the bullet in the gun forced into his hand would kill in the interests of, and for the benefit and victory of feudal imperialist unity. The same applies to the majority of working people.

But what has the Czech nature to do with this?

Let us take a look at the past...

On 4 February 1931, a workers' demonstration set off from Ledvice in Northern Bohemia to the district in Duchcov: a demonstration of hungry workers, since they had no jobs, since they could not, and did not, get jobs for many months. They were going to ask the district office for help, for a subsidy--their children were dying of hunger before their very eyes. Near the Duchcov viaduct, in a bend which made a primitive bushman's ambush possible, the gendarmes began firing into the marching workers. Three hundred gendarmes...

Four dead--Alois Lamac, 32 years old; Josef Studnicka, 27 years old; Antonin Zeithamer, 19 years old; Josef Kadlec, 30 years old--all fell on the road, and many were gravely wounded... The railway restaurant manager, who saw the entire massacre, stated: "When there was room in front of the gendarmes, I could not believe they were human. They rushed toward the demonstrators like animals, they fired, stabbed them with bayonets, beat them with the butts, and furiously pursued those who were fleeing."

The 300 gendarmes who had massacred the workers near the Duchcov viaduct were mostly of Czech nationality, as were those near Fryvaldov and in other places, where the so-free and so-democratic Masaryk republic let them fire against workers and landless peasants.

History is a merciless witness.

When the imperialist bourgeoisie rammed our republic down Hitler's throat, there began an unprecedented campaign against the Czechoslovak communists and progressive people. A total of 1.3 million Czechs and Slovaks found themselves behind the barbed wire of concentration camps and in the cold cells of Nazi prisons. Can one really think that the Gestapo would have found so many "enemies of the Reich" without the help of domestic informers? [paragraph continues]

Some 375,000 of our people lost their lives in the battle against Hitlerite invaders--and the Judases with Czech and Slovak names have these on their consciences.

And what about the white terror after February 1948? The Babice patriots were murdered by a Western agent with a Czech name...

We would greatly like the 25-year old to grasp what these words mean, we communists, who love our peoples and respect their culture and traditions, their successes and the values they have created. We have been taught a thorough lesson by the past. We have closely experienced the fact that the bourgeoisie will not only join forces with the worst scum of society, but will also hire their services. It does not care about name or nationality. And in fact, this is the way the reaction, the retrograde and exploiting forces have always acted, even in ancient history. Their feudal class interests led them to cooperate with the social underworld.

The Curtain Fell

We are taught this even by the quite recent past.

In the summer of 1968, when the frontal attack against the socialist republic was already developing, Professor Vaclav Cerny, anticommunist and confidant of CIA agent Pavel Tigrid, had a long talk with writer Jan Prochazka, one of the leaders of the disruptive bloc. They talked about what to do next.

"WE CANNOT GIVE UP HALF WAY," Prochazka said. "AS SOON AS THE ARMY, THE SECURITY CORPS AND THE STATE APPARATUS DISINTEGRATE, THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETELY CLEAR."

Cerny agreed: "It is in our own interests that Dubcek should win; and probably he really will win. True, it is not yet that certain and will still cost a lot of effort--but not our effort. They will take care of the worst filth, and do the real drudgery. So far this is their baby."

This experienced imperialist agent saw the greatest possibilities in Dubcek's victory, in the victory of the rightwing bloc inside the party, in the disruption of communist ranks. According to him, the rightwing victory in the party "will merely be a phase that will, and can, be overcome." This is said very clearly. After the "phase had been overcome," they would have eliminated everything that remained, including Alexander Dubcek, since he would have become useless to them and could perhaps even become cumbersome. Any and all mention of socialism was to disappear from the republic's life. That is why Cerny said that, after the disruption of the party, "THE TIME WILL SURELY COME FOR SOMETHING ELSE."

The assurance that resounded from Cerny's and Prochazka's words was justified. People like Josef Smrkovsky really did hold the sluicegates wide open for the splintering activities of the bloc of rightwing and antisocialist forces, and Frantisek Kriegel was directing its attack. The time really was becoming ripe for "something else."

There are no doubts about what the word "else" meant. From Professor Cerny's talks with his nominees, from the various declarations issued by the Club of 231 and KAN, from the program worked out by the so-called Central Preparatory Committee of the rightwing Social Democratic Party, the party of just Czechoslovak socialists and other illegal groupings [Russian term "grupirovki" used], it was obvious that they were concerned with breaking up the socialist foundations of the republic and achieving a return to capitalism, with liquidating our friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and with going over to the imperialist camp.

It seemed to the republic's domestic enemies that it was sufficient for them to take only a step in this direction. The opportunist, "carefree" attitude of the right-wing and its support and defense of arbitrariness made it obvious that the rightwingers in the party had already decided to "take care of the worst filth," completely in keeping with anticommunist Cerny's prophecy.

And that was the moment when the anticommunists let the curtain fall on their actitivies. The "everything else" could only be prepared backstage, and not before the people's eyes.

On the Road Between Sokolov and Cheb

It was at that time that people started talking about arms.

Certain arsenals of the people's militias were burgled; reports on arms found in various places were coming in.

True, the leaders of the disruptive bloc had heard enough from their teachers in espionage and ideological centers about the lessons to be learned from the Hungarian events of 1956, and about the imperative need to be patient during the gradual "dismantling" of socialism... But they also knew what they knew: they did not believe that our workers and cooperative farmers would let themselves be led into the capitalist camp. [term "lagr" used, usually coupled with "concentration camp"] merely by use of the leash of deceitful words. Sooner or later, the words would have to be followed by deeds--and that moment was drawing near. In quite a few places, former factory owners were looking over "their" factories. And how many of our people in Northern and Western Bohemia had to drive away from their gates all the impatient Sudeten revanchists, who come to see how "those Bohemians" were taking care of "their" houses. No, in spite of all that the reaction in our country had achieved with the aid of the rightwingers in the party, the reactionary leaders did not succumb to elation. They were preparing for a clash with the working people--for an armed confrontation. And in fact, their inspirers from the Western intelligence services were not deceived, either: it is known that even high American and West German officers had been engaged in "reconnaissance" work in our country.

Arms from the West simply had to appear in our country; this was both logical and natural...

And they did appear. The party leadership, as well as Interior Minister Josef Pavel, were receiving dozens of reports about the discovery and transport of arms from the West, submitted by the district administrations of the national security corps as well as by district party committees. But none of this filtered through to the public, despite the sensation-seeking press.

We will not describe any unknown, mysterious occurrences to the 25-year old; he can find the facts we will discuss on the pages of all dailies from July 1968, since, at that time, neither the Ministry of Interior nor the press could keep silent about them.

On 11 July 1968, leading CPCZ District Committee Secretary Pavelka in Karlovy Vary handed the state security's district department an unsigned letter written in German.

The letter stated: "As I have been informed, certain people are bringing arms into Czechoslovakia from Western Germany. Since my relatives are here, I am very worried by this. I can still vividly recall Auschwitz. Recently, several pistols and an MP (obviously for maschinenpistole--note by translator of the letter) were concealed in a pipe about 5-10 kms from Sokolovo, in the direction of Cheb, at the crossing of Road No 6 and the high voltage transmission line. And this is not the only smuggling."

In the place the letter described, between the Mytina and Arnoldov communities, 20 American 11.43-millimeter Thompson guns; 35 full submachinegun magazines; a metal tin with 756 submachinegun charges; 20 submachinegun slings; 30 7.65-millimeter Walther pistols with empty magazines; and 9 reserve magazines were, in fact, discovered in a drainage pipe. The weapons were stacked in five knapsacks with side pockets. According to the experts' corrosion analysis--the weapons had been only lightly conserved, so as to be immediately ready for use--the submachineguns and pistols had lain in the drainage pipe for only about 3 days.

The security corps workers pretended to investigate a car crash in order to retrieve the weapons without any undesirable curious eyes looking on. At the same time, they kept guard on the place with the aid of concealed patrols.

An extensive investigation was successfully begun to determine the origin of the weapons, their age, their actual and possible use, as well as the origin of the knapsacks; and the first irrefutable facts came to light. The concealed watch over the hiding place also noted suspicious movements around the drainage pipe.

Regrettably, the security corps workers had to leave their places of concealment after only a few days. Pavelka, the rightwing leading secretary of the CPCZ district committee in Karlovy Vary--without consulting the security corps--informed the session of the party district committee at that time about the discovery of the weapons. And thus, the broadest public also came to know about it.

Panic

Self-evidently, the rightwing press could not keep silent about the arms discovery; however, at first it looked as though a bomb had exploded in the editorial offices, and the journalists did not know what to do. But the time was July 1968, and so they did not shrink from using the oldest trick of all enemies of communism and progress--the anti-Soviet lie.

The press was intentionally inciting anti-Soviet feelings. And the leading officials of Pavel's Ministry of Interior supported them in this, on the sly. What was white was to become black: the American weapons discovered were said to have been imported to our country--by Soviet officers. In brief, the pressure of the press was intended to force the investigation bodies to pursue a false scent.

And of course, among the journalists who were discovering the truth on the spot, there was Miroslav Michalek, who worked for the anticommunists periodical REPORTER. In his anti-Soviet article "All Quiet in the West," he referred to his negotiations with Gustav Schmidt, a citizen of German nationality who had allegedly seen, with his own two eyes, three vehicles of Soviet troops near the place where the arms had been discovered, on the day in question. The security corps officials checked this information supplied by the reporter; they talked to Schmidt in their official capacity, as they would with a witness. Gustav Schmidt declared that he had told Michalek something quite different: yes, he had seen the Soviet Army vehicles, but in a quite different place and a very long time ago...

This already reminds one of the grotesque--but anti-Soviet lies frequently make a grotesque impression... in the meantime, it of course became obvious what methods the rightwing journalists used in their "word," and how quickly the "liberated" Czechoslovak press had acquired the morals of its bourgeois colleagues. It also showed, once again, in what direction the rightwing journalists wanted to drive the security corps officials.

But Facts remain facts.

The Thompson submachineguns that had been found had printed on the right side of their breechcovers the name of their producer: Auto-Ordnance Corporation, Bridgeport, Connecticut, USA. According to knowledgeable experts, they had been part of U.S. Army standard equipment up to 1945, and in 1968, the Americans were still using them in the dirty war against Vietnam. And, in fact, the initials of the checking U.S. Army inspectors, as well as the American Army symbols on the left side of the breechcovers, showed from what warehouses they had come to our country.

The discovered pistols had been produced by the Waffen-Fabrik Walther Zella-Mehlis firm. Their inspection stamps--and other symbols, too--pointed the western side of the borders.

Even knapsacks have their domestic rights. According to experts from the Gala Prostejov production enterprise, three of them had undoubtedly been produced in Western capitalist states. One of them showed a very indistinct, obviously not quite skillfully made stamp, the text of which could be read only by the criminal institute, and even then only incompletely; the few words they could read were written in Cyrillic, but it was a clear falsification, intended to serve anti-Soviet provocation after the discovery of the weapons. The two remaining knapsacks had been produced by the Gala-Prostejov plant in Krasice; this kind of knapsack was being supplied to the foreign market, but exclusively for the capitalist states.

It was regrettable that former party Secretary Pavelka had spread--let us say, imprudently--the news of the arms discovery and thus prevented the security corps from secretly guarding the hiding place. Even as soon as the day after the arms had been found, a Hanomag car with license plate number SO 06-00 stopped directly in front of the drainage pipe... a man stepped out of the car, crossed the small bridge over the drainage pipe, went a few yards into the forest and, after returning, attentatively looked under the car. From there, he could see into the drainage pipe very well.

Three months prior to the arms discovery, the owner of the car had moved from Rotava to Arnoldov, the village near which the weapons had been discovered...

Such are the facts about one of the best-known instances of finding concealed weapons on our territory.

Another interesting thing: the rightwing press did not stop denying, furiously and even after the August events, that the weapons had been brought into our country from the West; and it launched a slanderous anti-Soviet campaign. What did it want to deny...?

Proof

Many of the journalists who wrote about the arms discovery with foam around their mouths later fled to the West. Although it is well known from the testimony of our intelligence agents how, for instance, Radio Free Europe's American bosses investigate, thoroughly and for a long time, the very intestines of anybody applying for a job with the CIA transmitter, both Volny and Schulz, as well as others, were immediately allowed to talk into its microphones. Obviously, they had already passed the investigation stage, and passed it while still in Czechoslovakia--and obviously the CIA was satisfied with them.

The same applies to all leaders and mouthpieces of the rightwing and anticommunist forces.

They are daily proving what positions they held at that time: Those on the other side of the barricades, for the shine of the 30 pieces of silver is attractive; and particularly so for people who feel that they stand above the working man, that they are fettered by our socialist way of life. Such people can be bought by anybody; they sell themselves to all and sundry. And they let themselves be used even against the peoples to whom they claim to belong.

They knew very well the origin of the weapons found near the Sokolovo highway, as well as against whom they were meant to be used.

In those times, Dubcek's party leadership, the party bodies in localities, the premier and the Ministry of Interior received hundreds of letters every day, letters in which the citizens were asking them to intervene against disrupters' disintegration of the socialist republic. The people wanted to defend socialism. But neither the party leadership, nor the other state bodies answered their letters, they even concealed their existence. Therefore, it was only natural that in this situation the working people turned to our socialist friends.

"SOCIALISM IN OUR COUNTRY IS THREATENED," the Partex plant collective in Nova Vcelnica wrote. "WE DO NOT AGREE WITH THIS PROCESS, BECAUSE IT IS DETRIMENTAL TO THE CAUSE OF THE WORKERS CLASS. OUR VOICES ARE NOT BEING HEARD AT ALL. THE BOURGEOISIE HAS COME TO THE FORE...HELP OUR WORKERS CLASS, EVEN IF YOU SHOULD HAVE TO USE MILITARY FORCE!"

The workers knew why they wrote such weighty words. And we wish the 25-year old would grasp the meaning of their words.

BRIEFS

CUBAN YOUTH LEAVE--Prague, July 26, CETEKA--A 27-member Cuban youth delegation today left Czechoslovakia after a one-week visit during which they attended meetings and discussions with Czechoslovak youth, saw the sights in Prague and were acquainted with the history of Czechoslovakia. They were guests of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1705 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD]

COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR--Prague, July 26, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Milos Vojta today received new Colombian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Guillermo Eastman Mejia prior to the presentation of his credentials to Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 2102 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD]

SLOVAKIA TIN ORE DEPOSIT--Eng E. Drnzik of the geological research national enterprise in Spisska Nova Ves has said that a new deposit of tin dioxide (SnO_2) has been discovered in commercial quantity in a hill near Medvedi Brook, in the vicinity of the village Hnilec in the Carpathians. The ore vein has a diameter of about 2 meters, in places even 3 meters. The aforementioned deposit has been estimated at 2 million tons of tin ore. The latest surface research indicates that at least another 2 million tons of ore can be found in the vicinity of the present discovery. Experts from the USSR and Bulgaria, countries which have parts of the Carpathian massif on their territory, are also interested in the discovery, because until the Czechoslovak discovery, they did not suspect that the Carpathian granite contained tin ore, Drnzik said. [Prague LIDOVE DEMOKRACIE in Czech 15 Jul 78 p 2 AU]

AFTEREFFECTS OF DECLINE OF U.S. DOLLAR ASSESSED

DW261307Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR in German 1004 GMT 26 Jul 78 DW

[Rudolf Wahode commentary]

[Text] The continuing decline in the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar is having an increasingly sensible effect on the entire system of the capitalist world economy. In the following commentary, Rudolf Wahode deals with some of the consequences, particularly in regard to economic and financial relations between the United States and Japan:

As early as one week after the Bonn meeting of state and government leaders of leading Western industrial states, the essentials of the arrangements made there must be considered as an illusion. Instead of a gradual stabilization of the dollar, U.S. currency has fallen to unprecedented lows. The decline of the dollar especially was felt in Tokyo, where, for the first time, it pierced the psychologically significant barrier of 200 yen per dollar, which has held until now. No turn to the better has been achieved, though the Japanese bank of issue intervened with propping purchases. The current exchange rate of roughly 196 yen to the dollar constitutes a devaluation of American currency by more than 20 percent since the beginning of the year. Japanese financial circles and Prime Minister Fukuda claimed that the United States was fully accountable for all these negative developments. Fukuda sees, as one of the reasons, the fact that the American energy saving program has not yet been passed by Congress. Fukuda hinted that in view of the facts that have developed in the meantime, Japan may not feel compelled to honor the Bonn agreements. Though Fukuda's references to the American energy problems are certainly to the point, they nevertheless reflect only partial aspects of the extremely difficult situation in the United States. According to latest examinations, the foreign trade deficit of the United States this year will presumably beat all records, even though it had already reached a top level of $31 billion in 1977. Likewise, the current inflation rate of ten percent is one of the highest in the United States' history. Now, after the oil producing countries announced that they no longer want to base their oil delivery accounts on the dollar currency alone, Washington's situation becomes nothing short of precarious. For neither foreign exchange nor gold reserves are available in sufficient quantity to finance the necessary oil imports, which amount to $45 million annually. In the hope of reducing trade deficits, the United States threatens to introduce protectionist measures, directed especially at Japan, which, in its trade exchange with the United States, showed a surplus of more than $5 billion during the first half of the year.

Hence, the decline of the dollar may trigger chain reactions of mutual trade impediments which, by the end of the year, will further increase mass unemployment in the Western industrial states. Naturally, under these circumstances, implementation of the agreements reached at the latest economic talks cannot be expected.

CANCELLATION OF U.S. OFFICIAL'S USSR VISIT NOTED

LD270114Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2140 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Dear listeners, what does it mean when the U.S. Government cancels a trip to the Soviet Union scheduled for its assistant secretary for housing? Is housing the thing involved here, or is it human rights or something else? Albert Reisz tries to answer these questions:

[Relsz--begin recording] Is one mistaken, or is it not a fact that disquiet is spreading in the Western countries? After all, in the main features of American foreign policy one can see no reason at all to be calm and unconcerned. Beyond the unctuous propaganda speeches about human rights, not just in the United States, but in other countries, [words indistinct]. What does the cancellation of the visit to Moscow by the American assistant housing secretary mean? Basically, it has the same significance as the ban, imposed 1 week ago by the American President, on supplying an electronic data processing installation to the news agency TASS, although this delivery had already been agreed upon. This visit by the assistant housing secretary was also scheduled to take place about now. What does this mean then?

If the American assistant housing secretary does not visit the Soviet Union, it will not hurt the Soviet housing sector at all, for in the field of publicly-provided housing, the Soviet Union has hardly anything to learn from the United States. It is more likely to be the other way around. Thus, the reason for this step lies elsewhere. It is to be found within the framework of a policy which--without being thought out--is aimed at worsening relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. Any other claim is a pretext.

It is not only we who are saying this. The STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG wrote about this step, which now seems to be coming into fashion in American policy, and I quote: The corner from which the proposals regarding retaliatory measures are coming shows what is really at stake here--the entire policy of detente. And the paper mentions the name of Senator Jackson, who has made his mark in the struggle against detente, and who 4 years ago caused a U.S. trade agreement with the Soviet Union to come to nought.

The corner from which all of this emanates is the corner in which politicians such as Jackson and Brzezinski are agitating. Their tactics are quite clear. There is no doubt that they do not and cannot habor the illusion that the Soviet Union can be softened up through attempts to apply pressure in one field or another. Their aim, and this is even supported by their own statements, is to pollute the whole world atmosphere through this action and, thus, to achieve a situation in which the process of detente does not approach the point at which it becomes irreversible or, if it does, only after overcoming the greatest of obstacles.

The STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG is right when it states that detente is the name of the game here. All of this has nothing to do with alleged human rights. In the field of human rights, the United States has enough to do in its own house. Whatever else is said is simply a kind of fashionable trappings for a policy which [words indistinct]. If some people in the Soviet Union really believe that the essence of international detente consists in their freedom to violate the laws of their own country, then the President of the United States cannot [word indistinct] intervention on behalf of lawbreakers as a struggle for human rights.

Henry Kissinger, former secretary of state, was more direct here. He recently wrote that American intervention on behalf of human rights has political, even strategic importance. And it is only in this way, and no other, that one can explain the [word indistinct] character of this strange human rights struggle. (?The fact is) that in the United States itself this course is not without its critics, even among government circles. It cannot be overlooked, though, that the room for action by American proponents of a detente policy has become much more restricted nowadays. Thus, at stake here is neither housing construction nor science, neither human rights nor computers, but rather detente, which people such as Jackson and Brzezinski have always fought.

BRITISH CITIZEN SENTENCED FOR TRANSIT ABUSE

AU261555Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jul 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 24 July, the Magdeburg Kreis Court sentenced British citizen Colin Semple from Poole (Great Britain), who is a resident of Berlin (West), to 2 years and 3 months imprisonment for crimes committed in abuse of the transit agreement under Paragraph 213 of the Penal Code, and under aggravating circumstances, in accord with Paragraph 22 of the Penal Code. Semple was arrested on 12 May, having been caught redhanded at the Marienborn GDR border crossing point.

In the main court hearing, it was proved through questioning of the defendant, introduction of objective evidence and the testimony of witnesses that Semple had been instigated to commit transit misuse by a West Berlin resident, who had contact with a criminal organization, and that he employed the means and methods of sufficiently known criminal gangs. The defendant Semple had agreed to commit the crimes for the acquisition of money, and he planned to commit further criminal acts in abuse of the transit agreement. The motor vehicle used for the crime was impounded.

BRIEFS

PDRY DELEGATION VISITS--Berlin (ADN)--The delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen's (PDRY) People's Defense Committee Organization, headed by its acting chairman (Fadel Mohamed Abdul Rab), which is visiting the GDR at the invitation of Prof Dr Erich Correns, chairman of the National Council of the GDR National Front, was received for a friendly talk in Berlin on Monday. Vice Chairman Werner Kirchhoff informed the guests about the tasks of the GDR National Front. He assured the delegates of the unrestricted solidarity of all social forces cooperating in the National Front with the PDRY people, in their just struggle against imperialist attacks and for further progress. The Yemenite delegation outlined the development of its country and the current tasks of the People's Defense Committee. Both sides stressed the wish for further developing and strengthening their cooperation. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jul 78 p 2 AU]

CARTER'S SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY CRITICIZED

Television Commentary

LD270850Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Summary] A State Department spokesman has announced that the U.S. administration is to decrease official contacts with the Soviet Union to a minimum and that, apart from the SALT II negotiations, the administration is to assess each visit to the Soviet Union individually and decide whether it will pay for it or not. The visit to Moscow by Simons, assistant secretary for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, has also been canceled. Our commentary follows:

"The justification, of course, was that people have been brought to judgment in the Soviet Union. President Carter has for weeks been blowing hot and cold air from the same mouth, almost with a 2-3 day rhythmic change. A little hors d'oeuvres: The rightwing demands that Vance not hold negotiations with Gromyko in Geneva--the Presidential decision: Vance negotiates. The rightwing demands: do not deliver computers to the Russians--the President bans delivery. Economic and business circles as well as sober senators snort. The President announces at a press conference that he wants to cooperate with the Soviet Union. The rightwing again demands retaliation; the President bans visits.

"What's going to happen now, then? Cooperation in the interest of humanity--as he himself put it, or internal policy zig-zagging, changeable every 2-3 days?"

Suspension of Moscow Visits

LD262303Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungrian 1730 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The United States has suspended the visit to Moscow by President Carter's science and technology adviser. The suspension of the session of the mixed Soviet-American Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation is considered in the Soviet capital to be an event which harms detente. Jozsef Meruk reports: [Begin recording]

The unilateral step of the American party damages contacts between the two countries--so states TASS. Presidential adviser Frank Press was expected in Moscow at about the middle of the month to attend the session of the mixed Soviet-American Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

In recent days, voices have been heard from the U.S. side giving reasons justifying the request for a postponement of the meeting. These refer to the court cases of the Soviet citizens sentenced for treason and the American journalists for slander. On the Soviet side, this is regarded as an intervention in the internal affairs of the country and as such it is considered unacceptable.

The postponement of the session of the mixed Soviet-American Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation until an undetermined date shows that Washington is again attempting to employ a hard-line policy toward the Soviet Union. Such a policy has ended in failure many times. Meanwhile, the United States gives evasive answers to questions involving disarmament and peaceful coexistence. [end recording]

TELEVISION COMMENTARY ON LIFTING OF TURKISH ARMS BAN

LD270150Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

[Summary] Turkish Prime Minister Ecevit has greeted the U.S. Senate decision to lift the arms embargo imposed on Turkey almost 4 years ago with cautious optimism. The Senate decision states that between now and the end of 1979, $175 million worth of military equipment is to be sold to Turkey while Greece is to receive an equal measure of assistance during the same period. Here is our commentary:

"At last the American administration and, most important, the representatives of military interests have succeeded in convincing the legislature that the United States and NATO will pay dearly if they do not allow weapons delivery to Turkey. The reason for lifting the embargo is not only so that more weapons can be sold, but also because--and this is even more important--Turkey apparently wishes to move closer to the Soviet Union. Ecevit was recently in Moscow and held successful negotiations about developing contacts between the two countries. The Senate decision serves to shepherd the lost ewe back into the fold and to allow it to buy American weapons once more."

KADAR RECEIVES FINNISH, ISRAELI CP LEADERS

LD261712Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar has received Arne Saarinen, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party (SKP), who has arrived in Hungary for a vacation. Also today, the first secretary of the Central Committee met Me'ir Wilner, secretary general of the New Communist List of Israel, who is also vacationing in Hungary.

At the meetings which took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, they talked about bilateral relations, developments in international life and issues of the international communist and workers movement.

BRIEFS

IRANIAN SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL AGREEMENT--Budapest, July 26, (MTI)--The Joint Hungarian-Iranian scientific-technical cooperation committee held its second meeting in Budapest between July 22-26. As a result of the discussions the exchange programme for scientific-technical cooperation between 1978-80 has been signed. The program provides for the exchange of experts, researchers and scientists as well as of information materials and scientific publications. Imre Szekacs, Tesco's general manager, and Iradj Pezeskh-Zad, general manager of the Iranian Foreign Ministry's cultural department, the two co-chairmen of the joint committee, signed the exchange programme. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD]

HEALTH COOPERATION WITH PDRY--Budapest, July 24 (MTI)--Hungarian Health Minister Emil Schultheisz and 'Abdallah Bukayr, health minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Monday in Budapest signed a work-plan of health cooperation. For the first time now--following the conclusion of a relative agreement last year--also the specific domains of cooperation were stipulated. According to the document the parties shall make available for each other the text of the sanitary regulations, statistical and epidemic data and survey findings. They shall inform each other of achievements in scientific research work, of developments in health provisions and exchange experiences on curing-preventive activity. The regular exchange of specialists will continue and the establishment of direct contacts between the specific health institutions will be promoted. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD]

CARTER'S GERMAN UNIFICATION STATEMENTS TERMED 'SURPRISING'

LD2620000Y Warsaw PAP in English 1329 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

["Carter and West Berlin"--PAP headline]

[Text] The recent visit paid by Jimmy Carter to the FRG and West Berlin, during which the U.S. President made surprising pronouncements on the issue of Germany's unification with the capital Berlin, is discussed by Wladyslaw Grzedzielski in the weekly KULTURA.

He stated that these were not merely off-hand declarations and presidential advisers had thought them over beforehand; statements, it may be recalled, were recently uttered [illegible] Chinese leaders, wrote the commentator.

Thus, two non-European superpowers express their opinions on the question which is crucial for European peace and security. They also ignore the Final Act of the CSCE which is based on the inviolability of borders, agreed upon after the Second World War, and which acknowledges the existence of two German states. American declarations do not take into account the existing situation as well as a political and psychological climate prevailing among the European public opinion.

The author of the commentary points out that these words will neither change the political map of Europe nor improve the atmosphere of international relations. Such declarations favour the spread of nationalistic tendencies in the FRG whose domestic situation is seriously troubled.

The attempt to play on nationalistic feelings in the FRG, which brings back memories of the past, will not appeal to the European public opinion, and especially to us Poles, states Grzedzielski in conclusion.

WOJTASZEK RECEIVES ALGERIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD2623122Y Warsaw PAP in English 1714 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 26 July, PAP--Wednesday was the first working day of the visit paid to Poland by the delegation of the People's National Assembly of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, headed by chairman of the assembly, Rabah Bitat.

Talks with a delegation of Sejm (Polish parliament) started today. The Algerian guests paid a visit to Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa. The talks focused on the development of inter-parliamentary contacts. The marshal informed the guests about the key issues connected with the socio-economic development of Poland.

In the course of the meeting, the two sides exchanged experience concerning the work of the two countries' parliaments and the economic development of Poland and Algeria.

On the same day, the Algerian delegation led by Rabah Bitat met with Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek. Both sides discussed important international questions, cooperation of Poland and Algeria in the international arena and problems of bilateral cooperation.

Foreign Minister Wojtaszek highly assessed Algeria's activity in [illegible] non-aligned movement and the impact of Algerian policy on shaping progressive policy of this movement.

Rabah Bitat, president of the Algerian National Assembly, voiced his satisfaction over the favourably developing Polish-Algerian cooperation and pointed to the importance of the support and assistance extended by socialist countries to the Arab world and developing countries.

Both sides came out for the further intensive and all-round development of Polish-Algerian cooperation. The meeting passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Tomorrow the Algerian guests will start a tour of Poland which will take them to the Gdansk, Katowice, Bielsko-Biala and Opole Voivodships.

KANIA ATTENDS SELF-GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE SESSION

LD261934Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The full execution of pledges made late last year to the public and the economy is the main topic of discussion at workers self-government conference sessions now in progress. This is not easy in conditions where there are raw material, material and power difficulties which have prevented some plants from fulfilling their tasks during the first half of the year. In places where there has been a deviation from the plan, discussion is particularly heated and representatives of the work forces are looking for reserves making it possible to deal with their shortcomings.

At a session of the workers self-government conference in the Mazowieckie refinery and petrochemical works in Plock, it was pointed out that the full execution of augmented tasks depends on the further improvement of technological discipline, a reduction in the time spent on overhauling installations and on better use of opportunities for modernizing projects.

Participating in the session was Stanislaw Kania, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee.

GRUDZIEN WELCOMES POLISH COSMONAUTS, SPACE OFFICIALS

LD262224Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] Our space heroes today toured Katowice Voivodship. The people of Silesia and the basin welcomed the crew of Soyuz-30 Lieut Col Miroslaw Hermaszewski, Poland's first cosmonaut; Maj Gen Petr Klimuk, commander of the space ship; Col Zenon Jankowski, consultant-flight director and Gen Vladimir Shatalov, director of training of Soviet cosmonauts, with cordiality and hospitality. Leading representatives of Katowice's community met those who took part in the Polish-Soviet space expedition, at 1500 in Katowice's sport's display hall. Zdislaw Grudzien, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Katowice, said: [begin recording]

Dear Comrade Cosmonauts: You have come to a region which is known as the industrial heart of Poland, an area where the people, through their difficult, hard and responsible efforts, make an enormous and constantly growing contribution to the development of our socialist fatherland. In this region, the glorious traditions of struggle for national and social liberation are particularly lively. The memory of the way in which the Prussian occupier tried to delete the name of Poland from human memory and prevent any of our intellectual and material achievements from taking their place in history as Polish achievements, still lives in the minds of the people of this region.

This is why our present generation is so proud of the wide-ranging achievements of our people's fatherland, and it is also the reason why we welcome every Polish success with so much joy--every confirmation of the truth that a Pole can do it. [applause] Here, in the greatest agglomeration of the Polish working class and scientific and technological intelligentsia, in the region where the work has been guided for many years by Comrade Edward Gierek, the leader of our party and of our people; here, since the days of the foundation of People's Poland, a patriotism of labor has prevailed, an awareness that it is only by honest effort that our people's prosperity can be built. It is through this that the strength of our fatherland, its prosperity and importance in the world can be built. [applause]

An example of this kind of effort, discipline, dedication, iron will and consistency in the implementation of our party's program, has been for years invariably provided by the leading arms of the great industrial working class: miners, steel and metallurgy workers. These glorious people who struggle every day against natural elements and who either extract or process nature's treasures for man's benefit, understand particularly well the greatness of the heroic deeds performed by the cosmonauts.

Today they are experiencing the great joy engendered by a Pole's participation in a space flight. We are aware that the great honor of Polish participation in a space flight was possible only in a socialist Poland, founded on the efforts of the working class and all working people in Poland, which, thanks to the implementation of the programs of the sixth and seventh congresses, has progressed to be one of the world's ten leading countries in industrial potential, in which science is developing widely, and in which the (?native wealth of the land) such as the abilities and talents of all its sons serve the people and the great cause of socialism. [applause]

The first Pole's participation in a space flight is at the same time a stimulus providing, in the broadest circles of our community, feelings of fraternal friendship for the Soviet Union, for the great Soviet people, and its communist party. After all, what other country would have decided to give us direct access to space research and include us in that research? Only the Soviet Union was able to do it, and the Soviet Union, the first socialist power, with which Poland is linked by a new, unprecedented type of international relations based on the unity of ideas and aims and on the principles of socialist internationalism, did do it. Only the Soviet Union, and its people led by the CPSU, people with whom we Poles are linked by our unbreakable friendship and fraternal alliance which is the foundation of our party's policy and of our socialist state, could have done it and did do it. [applause]

EXTRADITION OF 'WAR CRIMINAL' WAGNER SOUGHT IN BRAZIL

LD262126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

[Text] In regard to the Polish statement conveyed on 6 June by our ambassador to the Brazilian Government in the matter of extraditing to Poland the war criminal Gustav Franz Wagner, who is wanted for committing genocide at the Sobibor concentration camp, the Polish ambassador in Brazil handed a note to the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 24 July containing the Polish People's Republic prosecutor general's findings and documentary proof, providing grounds for extraditing Wagner to the organs of the Polish prosecutor's office.

The documents prove that as deputy commandant of the Sobibor camp, Wagner, from spring 1942 to autumn 1943, actively participated in murdering more than 250,000 people.

The Polish prosecutor general's request for extraditing Wagner to Poland is based on the provisions of the convention of 9 December 1948 on the prevention of and punishment for genocide, adopted by the UN General Assembly, to which Poland and Brazil are parties. Article 6 of the convention states that persons accused of genocide will be tried by the appropriate courts of the state in which the act was committed.

HUA KUO-FENG SENDS MESSAGE ON POLISH NATIONAL DAY

AU2616502Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jul 78 p 2 AU

[Hua Kuo-feng's message to the Polish premier on Polish national day]

[Text] To Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic:

On the occasion of the 24th anniversary of Poland's rebirth I send warm festive greetings to you and the Polish Government and people on behalf of the Chinese Government and people.

May the Polish people obtain success in the construction of their fatherland. May the friendship between the Chinese people and the Polish people always gain in strength and may the state relations between China and Poland further develop.

[Signed] Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the PRC State Council.

BRIEFS

CIECHANOW PARTY PLENUM--The 19 July plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Ciechanow, which evaluated the region's socioeconomic development in the first 6 months of this year and outlined tasks for the rest of the year, was chaired by Committee First Secretary Zdzislaw Lucinski. The plenum noted that, although many industrial plants had overfulfilled the planned tasks for the first half of this year, some plants had failed to do so. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Jul 78 pp 1, 4 AU]

TARNOBRZEG PARTY PLENUM--The 19 July plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Tarnobrzeg, which outlined the ways and means to ensure the complete implementation of the region's annual tasks, was chaired by Committee First Secretary Tadeusz Haladaj and attended by Stanislaw Nieckarz, deputy head of the Central Committee Department of Planning and Analyses. The plenum noted that, despite the great commitment and dedication of the voivodship's workers class and working people, the Tarnobrzeg industry had not been able to achieve the planned upsurge of production development and that there is a need to increase work discipline and to boost the conservation of materials and energy. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Jul 78 pp 1, 4 AU]

SIERADZ PARTY PLENUM--The 18 July plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Sieradz, which appraised the implementation of the socioeconomic tasks in the first 6 months of the year and outlined the tasks for the rest of the year, was chaired by Committee First Secretary Tadeusz Stasiak. The plenum stressed that some party organizations should pay greater attention to the problems of efficient economic management, more effective integration of industrial workforces, excessive turnover of cadres, and greater investment discipline. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jul 78 pp 1, 4 AU]

TOURIST CHAIRMAN APPOINTED--Warsaw, 25 July, PAP--Chairman of the Council of Ministers appointed Teresa Andrzejewska chairman of the Main Committee for Tourism, GKT, and recalled her from the office of undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Home Trade and Services. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1703 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD]

CEAUSESCU, MANESCU CONGRATULATE CASTRO ON ANNIVERSARY

AU270859Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Jul 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee, president of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks--the day of the Cuban national insurrection--on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and on our own behalf, we wish you, the PCC Central Comittee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and the friendly Cuban people cordial congratulations and warm comradely greetings.

The historic assault on the Moncada Barracks marked the beginning of the last stage in the Cuban people's struggle for national and social liberation, for independence and social progress; that struggle, culminating in the victory of the Cuban revolution of January 1, 1959 opened up a new era in the country's life and fate, and paved the way for profound revolutionary changes on Cuban soil.

The Romanian people sincerely rejoice in the achievements attained by the Cuban people, led by their communist party, and in the socioeconomic development of their country, and wholeheartedly wish them ever new successes in fulfilling the decisions of the 1st PCC Congress, and in building the socialist society.

We take this happy opportunity to express our conviction that the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between our parties and countries will further expand, in the mutual interests of the Romanian and Cuban peoples, and of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

With feelings of great esteem and friendship,

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Manea Manescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

HUA KUO-FENG RECEIVES OPREA-LED DELEGATION IN PRC

AU262025Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1957 GMT 26 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Peking, (AGERPRES) 26/7/1978--Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the State Council of the Peoples's Republic of China, received the Romanian Government delegation led by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, on July 26. During the interview, aspects of the bilateral relations were approached.

COMMUNIQUE ON CONGOLESE PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT ISSUED

AU260936Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Jul 78 p 3 AU

[Joint Romanian-Congolese communique on the visit to Romania of Congolese Foreign Minister Col Louis Sylvain Goma]

[Text] At the invitation of the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Manea Manescu, the prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo, Col Louis Sylvain Goma, paid an official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania from 17 to 21 July 1978.

RCP Secretary General and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu received the Congolese prime minister, Col Louis Sylvain Goma, and had a cordial talk with him. The Congolese prime minister conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, warm greetings from Gen Joachim Yhombi-Opango, chairman of the Military Committee of the Congolese Workers Party, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers, together with wishes for personal health and happiness and for new successes and prosperity to the friendly Romanian people.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, thanked the distinguished guest for the message and asked him to convey to Gen Joachim Yhombi-Opango, chairman of the Military Committee of the Congolese Workers Party, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers, wishes for personal health and happiness, and to the friendly Congolese people wishes for new success along the path of independent development, and of socioeconomic progress.

The prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Manea Manescu, and the prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo, Col Louis Sylvain Goma, held official talks in an atmosphere of cooperation, esteem, full understanding, and mutual trust and respect.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the continuous development of political relations and the diversification of economic, technical and scientific cooperation. The two prime ministers highlighted the existence of great possibilities for intensifying economic and technical cooperation in the area of industry, agriculture, forestry and mining, and in commercial exchanges, on mutually advantageous bases. The two sides decided to encourage the conclusion of new longterm agreements and contracts to guarantee stability in and expand the scope of relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of the Congo.

The following documents were signed at the end of the Congolese prime minister's official friendship visit:

--A protocol on developing economic and technical cooperation and commercial exchanges between the two countries;

--An agreement on civil air transport. To expand and improve the legal framework of bilateral economic relations, the two sides stressed the need to negotiate agreements on the mutual guaranteeing of investments, so as to insure smooth economic cooperation. They also suggested negotiations on developing cooperation in the area of ocean fishing.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the continuous development of cooperation between the RCP and the Congolese Workers Party. A protocol was signed on cooperation between the two parties during 1978-79.

On discussing various international issues, the two prime ministers noted with satisfaction that their countries' viewpoints on those issues are identical or very close.

They discussed the great changes that have occurred in the world as a result of the assertion of the peoples' growing determination to build their future by themselves and to secure free and independent development.

The two sides noted an intensification in the peoples' struggle against the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, for promoting new interstate relations based on strict respect for an implementation of the principles of full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, mutual advantage, noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, non-recourse to the use or threat of force, the principle of each people's right to be master of its own natural resources, and to organize its life and choose its path of development according to its own will and national interests.

The prime ministers stressed the increasing role played by the socialist, developing and nonalined states in international developments, and in developing international cooperation and understanding. They stressed that international life must be genuinely democratized, and that an adequate framework should be created to facilitate active and direct participation by all the countries in constructively solving mankind's major problems.

The two prime ministers expressed profound concern about the emerging tension in international life, about the continuation of the existence of certain hotbeds of tension and the emergence of additional sources of tension, brought about by the imperialist, colonialist policy of domination and diktat.

The two prime ministers stressed that all the governments and peoples must intensify their efforts to extinguish the international hotbeds of tension, to settle conflicts by peaceful means and between the interested states, on the basis of respect for the independence and sovereignty of each nation.

The two premiers examined the Middle East situation and expressed the view that the tension that persists in that area is a constant danger for peace and security in the world. They called for greater efforts by all states to resolve this problem by peaceful political means in conformity with the pertinent UN resolutions and with the interests of all peoples in that part of the world.

In examining the situation in Africa, the two premiers expressed their deep concern for the state of tension and conflicts that has emerged between various states of that continent. They spoke resolutely against the use of force in resolving this situation and stressed the need for the African states to solve their problems themselves within the framework of the OAU; their independence and territorial integrity being strictly observed. They attached great importance to the strengthening of militant solidarity among the African countries, an essential condition for consolidating their national sovereignty, their economic and political independence and for insuring their independent socioeconomic progress and the establishment of a climate of peace, good neighborliness, understanding, cooperation and friendship to benefit all African peoples and international security and cooperation.

The two premiers firmly advocated the elimination of all vestiges of colonialism and practices of racism and apartheid in Africa so as to completely eradicate any policy of oppression and exploitation of other peoples.

They reasserted their militant solidarity with the peoples in Namibia and Zimbabwe by assuring them of their governments' support in the struggle for national liberation, against the apartheid policy of South Africa and for the right to free and sovereign development.

Within the framework of the exchange of views on the process of establishing security and cooperation in Europe, the two premiers stressed the need to intensify efforts to efficiently implement the provisions of the final document of the Helsinki CSCE, to adopt and apply concrete measures for military disengagement and for giving an impetus to multilateral cooperation in the economic, scientific-technical and cultural fields. [paragraph continues]

The two premiers expressed the opinion that the strengthening of cooperation and security in Europe will exert a positive influence on the international political climate and on strengthening peace and security throughout the world.

The two premiers also stressed the need for tangible action to establish a new international economic order that will base interstate relations on new principles of equality capable of guaranteeing equitable cooperation; an order that will support the developing countries' own efforts in the direction of more rapid socioeconomic progress. This will facilitate access to modern technology and will also create conditions for prosperity and an equitable development of the various parts of the world, thus favoring the stability of the world economy generally. In this respect, they attached great importance to the unity of action and solidarity of the developing countries.

In examining disarmament matters, the two premiers expressed the conviction that it is necessary more than ever to intensify the joint struggle of all revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces and of all peoples to put an immediate end to the arms race and to proceed to tangible disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament measures, so as to build a world of peace, without arms and without wars. They were of the opinion that the UN General Assembly special session, which stressed the particularly pressing nature of disarmament, reviewed the major urgent targets that must be the subject of future discussions and concrete measures and which created the appropriate organizational framework, has opened up prospects for real progress on the road of halting the arms race and achieving disarmament.

They were of the opinion that under current conditions it is necessary more than ever to increase the role and efficiency of the United Nations, to perfect and democratize its activity and to adapt it to the realities of the present-day world.

During his visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania, the prime minister of the Government of the People's Republic of the Congo, Col Louis Sylvain Goma, and the official delegation that accompanied him visited economic units and sociocultural establishments in Bucharest and in Prahova and Constanta Counties. They enjoyed a warm welcome and hospitality, a telling expression of the feelings of mutual appreciation and esteem harbored by the two peoples.

The prime minister of the Government of the People's Republic of the Congo, Col Louis Sylvain Goma, expressed warm thanks to Comrade Maneau Manescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on behalf of the Congolese delegation and himself for the special hospitality and feelings of esteem and friendship he enjoyed throughout his visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

He extended an invitation to the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Manea Manescu, to pay an official visit of friendship to the People's Republic of the Congo. The invitation was accepted with pleasure; the date of the visit will be established through diplomatic channels.

MORE ON UK CONSERVATIVE PARTY DELEGATION'S VISIT

AU262023Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 26 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/7/1978--The delegation of the British Conservative Party, led by Lord Bessborough, now visiting Romania, at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, had an interview with Iosif Tripsa, vice-chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, on July 26. They approached aspects of the technical and scientific collaboration and cooperation in domains of mutual interest.

The British guests also had talks at the Romanian news agency AGERPRES.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HAVANA YOUTH FESTIVAL

AU262027Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1948 GMT 26 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/7/1978--The Romanian youth delegation which will attend over July 28-August 5 the Eleventh World Youth and Students' Festival, left Bucharest on July 26 for Havana.

The delegation, led by Ion Traian Stefanescu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth, includes 150 young workers, peasants, intellectuals, pupils and students who scored outstanding results in their professional and political activity from all counties of Romania, as also a group of young amateur artists and a team of sports people.

GREEK MAGAZINE DEVOTES ENTIRE ISSUE TO ROMANIA

AU262024Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1953 GMT 26 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Athens, (AGERPRES) 26/7/1978--The AIMOS (the Balkans) review of Athens has dedicated its latest issue to Romania. The first pages present the conception of Nicolae Ceausescu about the cooperation among the Balkan states, the settlement of all issues in the region by way of political negotiations, in the interest of peace and progress of the peoples living for centuries together in this part of the world. Likewise, it reproduces broad excerpts from the Romanian president's speeches devoted to the problems of artistic production, of literature in particular.

The review also publishes an article marking August 23 which emphasizes Romania's contribution to the anti-fascist war, the importance of the national anti-fascist and anti-imperialist armed insurrection as a crucial moment in the Romanian people's history, the great achievements recorded in the years of socialist construction.

Special attention is paid to the contemporary Romanian literature, whose assets are presented in an article, as also in an extensive anthology of texts--poetry and prose, translated into Greek.

The review also inserts essays and surveys on the Romanian culture and the Romanian-Hellenic relations, by Romanian and Greek literary critics.

COUNT OF PARIS HENRY D'ORLEANS DEPARTS 26 JULY

AU262026Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1952 GMT 26 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/7/1978--Henry d'Orleans, count of Paris, left Bucharest on July 26, after a Romanian visit as guest of the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. The guest visited socio-cultural establishments in Bucharest and in the provinces and had interviews with personalities of various domains of activity.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN-DPRK SOLIDARITY MEETING--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/7/1978--A meeting was organized at the naval mechanical enterprise of Galati, on July 25, as part of the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People's Struggle", attended by representatives of the local party and state bodies, numerous working people of the enterprise. Present were Sin In-ha, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Romania, as also Riu Biang Riang, chairman of the Nampho Municipal People's Council, head of a delegation now on a visit of friendship in Galati. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 25 Jul 78 AU]

REPORTAGE ON BELGRADE NONALINED MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE

First Plenary Session

LD261733Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1612 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 26 (TANJUG)--The first plenary session of the non-aligned ministerial conference adjourned late last night, ended work this morning.

The conference agenda was unanimously adopted late last night following several hours of debate and consultations, while the coordinating bureau report on its meeting in the capacity of the preparatory committee for the ministerial conference was approved this morning. As stated, the eighth item on the agenda--the coordinating bureau's report on non-aligned activity from the fifth non-aligned summit in Colombo in August 1976 to March this year--will be discussed during the general debate starting this afternoon.

Considered, in the course of the three-hour debate on the preparatory committee's report, were applications for participation in non-aligned meetings. Also approved was the preparatory committee's recommendation that Pakistan attend the conference in the capacity of guest.

It was further decided that the representatives of UNCTAD and UNIDO participate as guests in the conference within the framework of the UN delegation.

The UN Council for Namibia was granted the status of guest; the SWAPO liberation movement is already a participant in the non-aligned ministerial conference.

An extensive discussion was conducted on Bolivia's request that it be enabled to participate in non-aligned meetings. This discussion, it was decided, will be resumed at future non-aligned meetings.

The delegation of San Marino was also granted the status of guest today.

Malta's vice premier and foreign minister, Joseph Cassar, informed the conference that his country will fulfill its promise made at the fourth non-aligned summit held in Algeria in 1973 to end the presence of foreign troops and foreign military bases on its territory. Cassar said he was pleased to be able to inform the conference that the last remnants of foreign military bases on Malta will completely disappear by March 31st, 1979.

The session participants applauded the statement of the Maltese representatives and in a document formally stated their solidarity with and extended their full moral, political and economic support to the government and people of Malta.

Also greeted with applause was the announcement by the conference president, Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec who said that the delegation of Djibouti was attending the session as a fully fledged member. Before Djibouti acquired independence, the Djibouti liberation movement held the status of guest at previous non-aligned meetings.

The conference decisions reached so far are assessed by delegation circles as having considerable political import.

Especially underlined is the support extended by the ministerial conference to the Maltese Government's decision to remove all military bases from its territory by March 31st, 1979. This sovereign decision of the Maltese Government, conferences sources say, is important because it comes at a time when pressures are being exerted from different sides to retain old or impose new colonial relations and interests. The support extended to this small Mediterranean country, a member of the non-aligned movement, reflects the wide unity of non-aligned positions with regard to one of the fundamental goals strived for by the non-aligned countries.

Reported, the course of the debate so far has been thus assessed by the conference president, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec. [as received]

The traditional solidarity and understanding among the non-aligned countries has been confirmed in the unanimous acceptance of San Marino as guest at non-aligned meetings. The large number of non-aligned representatives who have participated in the discussions so far reflect the exceptional interest in all questions on the conference agenda. Only such participation, in the widest possible democratic debate, can ensure full consensus on all questions. The conference will continue work this afternoon. Parallel with the general debate, the political and economic committees will meet this afternoon. As learned, 73 representatives have so far applied to speak in the general debate.

Demajo Named Secretary General

LD261350Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0924 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Ambassador Aleksandar Demajo is the secretary general of the foreign ministers' conference of the nonalined countries in Belgrade. He was appointed by the Federal Executive Council, and in the preparations for the conference he led the Executive Secretariat of this large international gathering.

Bolivian Request Reviewed

LD261352Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1128 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In the continuation of the work of the plenary session of the conference of foreign ministers of the nonalined countries, Bolivia's request to become a member of the movement was reviewed. After a lengthy discussion, the participants at the conference agreed to continue the review of this request within the framework of the movement. It is reported that at the session San Marino's request was unanimously adopted and a representative of this country was summoned to take part in the conference as a guest.

UN Council for Namibia

LD261948Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1832 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 25 (TANJUG)--"The decision to accord guest status to the UN Council for Namibia at non-aligned gatherings above all voices support to all enslaved peoples", members of the council, Zambian diplomat Mihimunia Sikaulu and Romanian Ambassador Petre Vlaskeanu have emphasized.

The foreign ministers of non-aligned countries decided at their conference in Belgrade to accord guest status to this UN body, the legal administrator of Namibia until it has achieved its independence from South African occupation.

Both officials of the UN Council believe this decision will reinforce world support to the struggle of the Namibian people for independence and freedom.

The Zambian and Romanian diplomats also noted that the decision follows the UN special session on Namibia.

Both diplomats also pointed to Yugoslavia's prominent role as a champion always of the struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid and as a member of the Council for Namibia.

General Debate Begins

LD261650Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1555 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The conference of foreign ministers of the nonalined countries continued this afternoon with its general debate. The first participant in the general debate which is being held in open plenary sessions is the foreign minister of Sri Lanka, A. Hameed. This plenary session is being chaired by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

The political and economic committees, chaired by the representatives of India and Guyana, also began their work this afternoon.

Hameed Opens General Debate

LD261834Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 26 (TANJUG)--Opening the general debate at the non-aligned ministerial conference today, Sri Lanka's foreign minister, A.C.S. Hameed, said the conference must import a new impulse towards more purposeful and decisive action in fulfilling the non-aligned movement's goals. The movement's very principles, said Hameed, "must militate against differences growing into situations of confrontation or conflict". "If differences should arise, the states concerned should seek peaceful solutions", added Hameed.

The Sri Lanka foreign minister stated that the non-aligned movement has never shown decrease. On the contrary, it has kept increasing with others seeking to join it. He stressed that the non-aligned countries will not allow their identity to be submerged nor will they submit to any form of external pressure or control.

Hameed spoke also on detente, disarmament, the new economic order, liberation movements and other current world problems. "What is imperative is that all of us of the movement should think and act in a spirit of unswerving adherence and dedication to the true principles of non-alignment", he concluded.

Indian Foreign Minister Speaks

LD261812Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1710 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 26 (TANJUG)--India's Foreign Minister A.Z. Vajpayee voiced a strong appeal to the non-aligned ministerial conference today to preserve and further reinforce the non-aligned movement's unity. This, he said, is a prerequisite for the further growth and strengthening of the non-aligned movements as a strong factor of international cooperation and peace. "Let us be united in our resolve to consolidate our unity," said Vajpayee. "We must avoid the temptation of using non-alignment to fulfill narrow and short-sighted objectives which can only weaken or divide us," he added.

Vajpayee further said that the non-aligned countries have remained faithful to the fundamental principles of their movement.

"The non-aligned countries cannot afford to remain silent spectators when dangerous tensions erupt within our ranks. We must ensure that problems among non-aligned countries are resolved bilaterally, peacefully and without allowing external forces to take advantage of our differences," said Vajpayee.

Vajpayee also warned of the danger of depending on outside military forces. "The right of national self-defence cannot be questioned. We should not allow a situation to develop which will lead to a vicious cycle of external military dependence or involvement. If we do, we may bring in the cold war by the backdoor, having all but succeeded in rejecting it frontally," said the foreign minister.

"We are also glad to greet our neighbour Pakistan in our midst as a guest and we hope it will go on to detach itself from the military alliance system," said Vajpayee.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Speaks

JN261919Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1800 GMT 26 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Belgrade, 26 July--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has affirmed that the expansionist and racist nature of the Zionist entity is the cause of the explosive situation in the Middle East. He said that this entity threatens world peace and security.

In his speech today at the nonalined foreign ministers' conference, Hammadi warned against the attempts to reach a settlement with the Zionist entity. He said that Iraq rejects these attempts because Zionism proceeds from an aggressive basis which aims at expansion. This expansion knows no bounds. Zionism does not want peace because this would prevent it from realizing its expansionist designs.

The Iraqi minister called on the nonalined states to counter the Zionist entity, treat it in the same manner as the racist regime in South Africa and the regime of the white minority in Zimbabwe, and isolate it on the international level. He also called for putting pressure on the colonialist countries, primarily the United States, to stop its blatant bias in support of Zionism.

Dr Hammadi pointed out that U.S. support for the Zionist entity is one of the most important factors which encourage this regime in its arrogance and continued aggression. He said that the submission of U.S. administrations, Congressmen and the press, their urge to increase the Zionists' conventional and nuclear armament, and the pumping of billions of dollars into the Zionist entity aim at using Zionism to safeguard colonialist interests in the Arab region.

Dr Hammadi praised the role of the nonalined movement in defense of the Palestinian issue and the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. However, he said that this support has not yielded tangible results. Thus the nonalined countries are called on to exert their utmost to enable the Palestinian people to regain their inalienable rights, including their right to return to their homeland and establish a democratic Palestinian state. The nonalined countries are also called on to compel the Zionist entity to withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories without further stalling or conditions.

Dr Hammadi said that there is a selfish and greedy tripartite alliance made up of Zionism, colonialism and the racist regime in South Africa. This alliance aims at establishing colonialist settlemts and striking against liberation movements in Africa and the Middle East. He referred to two manifestations of this reactionary group, which are epitomized in the collaboration between Zionism and the racist regime in South Africa to establish multifaceted military cooperation, establish joint military industries and exchange technical expertise. The second manifestation is the U.S. action of creating frail entities which the United States can control. These entities are intended to guard U.S. interests and investments, and the monopolies of the multinational companies in South Africa.

The Iraqi minister cautioned against the U.S. threats to intervene forcibly, particularly with emergency forces, in the Arab gulf area and in other parts of the world. He described the U.S. threats as a policy of blackmail, to find pretexts for aggression against peoples and for intimidating these peoples to prevent them from controlling their natural wealth. Dr Hammadi called on the nonalined countries to heal the rifts and solidify their ranks so that there will be no breaches through which the known colonialist machinations can pass.

The Iraqi foreign minister expressed his anxiety regarding the increasing pressures which are being brought to bear by the colonialist countries on some members of the nonalined movement. These pressures take the form of indirect aid and attempts to shake regimes. He said that colonialism has not stopped trying to divide and sow discord among the nonalined members in order to alienate them from their movement and drag them into adopting political stands which conflict with their duty and commitment to the policy of nonalinement, economic independence and national sovereignty. He called for an objective and frank study of the causes which have led some members of the nonalined movement to fall prey to foreign pressures and temptations. He also called for a search to find the best means to ward off hostile and colonialist infiltration into the ranks of these states.

Dr Hammadi said that the nonalined movement is passing through a delicate stage. It is the duty of everyone to be concerned about resolving this. Everyone should practice self-criticism to reach objective results. He added that one of the serious factors affecting the future of the movement is the widening of the rift among many of its members. This rift has reached the stage of threats, heated confrontation, armed struggle and plotting.

The Iraqi foreign minister stressed the necessity of making sincere efforts to implement past resolutions to prevent aggression, intervention in domestic affairs and the use of violence among members.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi affirmed that Iraq is seeking to develop the nonalined movement and raise its efficiency to overcome the obstacles and negative aspects from which it is suffering. To achieve this, he said, Iraq has submitted many proposals to the nonalined conferences. These proposals focus on the need to formulate sound organizational principles and [words indistinct].

The Iraqi foreign minister said that strengthening the role of the nonalined movement should be the objective of everyone, and the pivotal point of their common interest. They should not provide an opportunity for opponents to weaken the movement from inside and [words indistinct]. He also called for careful thought when drawing up resolutions, and for adopting what is possible and practical. He said that tolerance should not be exercised at the expense of the principles of the nonalined movement.

Dr Hammadi urged commitment and strictness regarding the issue of granting membership and withdrawing it from those who do not deserve it. He called for real belief in nonalinement, sincerity in seeking nonalinement, aloofness from military alliances, and commitment to the principles of preventing the establishment of foreign bases on the soil of the homeland. He said that the nonalined movement should play an effective and influential role in the process of seeking solid solutions to the issues of independence and liberty.

Dr Hammadi stated that Iraq attaches special importance to economic relations among the nonalined countries. He warned that colonialism, monopolies and multinational companies constitute an obstacle which will hinder the development of the nonalined movement and the efforts of the nonalined peoples to achieve better living and social conditions.

Dr Hammadi added that the colonialist and imperialist methods of inflation, price controls, imposing what is suitable for multinational companies and monopolies, and imposing economic hegemony through political pressure and blackmail, are but some of the aspects of capitalist exploitation aimed at the Third World peoples.

Dr Hammadi said that the nonalined movement is still far from achieving its economic objectives despite the fact that nonalined countries have adopted a number of economic resolutions and (?ambitious) programs. The Iraqi minister called for conducting a comprehensive assessment of what can be achieved within the framework of economic integration among nonalined members, and in the fields of [word indistinct] and cooperation. He said that Iraq believes that priority must be given to issues related to strengthening [word indistinct] among nonalined countries [words indistinct] clear and practical programs to cover the areas of technical and trade cooperation, joint projects [words indistinct] facilitate the exchange of commodities and surplus [word indistinct]. He stressed that this must be translated practically by setting up qualitative groups for exporters of commodities, raw materials and minerals; and by providing support for the existing groups such as OPEC. He especially called on nonalined countries to support OPEC's struggle against imperialist exploitation and monopolitic companies, so as to prevent member-countries from being subject to threats and blackmail.

The Iraqi foreign minister called on the countries of the nonalined movement to demonstrate awareness and solidarity. He said that capitalist countries should show the necessary political willingness to improve economic relations with nonalined countries in such a manner as to insure [word indistinct] for achieving the goal of establishing a world economic order [word indistinct] on the basis of justice and compatibility.

Dr Hammadi stressed the desire of the Iraqi Government and the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party to host the seventh nonalined summit conference in Baghdad in 1982. He said that this shows Iraq's deep belief in the nonalined movement and its recognition of the importance of the role the movement plays in achieving security and peace in the world and in strengthening cordial and friendly ties among peoples.

YAR Delegate Speaks

JN2619522Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 26 Jul 78 JN

[Apparent text of speech by 'Abdallah Hamran, personal representative of the YAR president and head of the YAR delegation to the Belgrade nonalined foreign ministers conference, in Belgrade on 26 July--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Mr Chairman, fellow conferees: Our conference is convening at a time when conflicts are intensifying in many parts of the world. These conflicts are taking the form of armed confrontations in several Third World countries. This prompts us to intensify our efforts in our capacity as the conscience of the world and the shining hope for peoples of the world. This also prompts us to adopt a firm and responsible stand toward the political events menacing world peace and the achievements of mankind in this century. [words indistinct] strugglers for freedom everywhere and to reject all forms of foreign intervention in the affairs of others, whatever the justifications.

Our condemnation doubles when we see a member of the nonalined movement intervening in the affairs of others, and sending its forces across continents under the slogan of protecting a specific political regime. This prompts the other camp to do the same. If we [words indistinct] to condemn those who do not abide by the ethics of the nonalined group, we will lose our right to condemn others.

Mr. Chairman and delegation members, the Palestine question, which is the most serious of the world problems, still preoccupies the world community and constitutes a major challenge to the nonalined countries. Zionist intransigence and the Israeli expansionist ambitions, defiance of the world community, denial of the Palestinian Arab people's rights to return to their homeland and to establish national authority on their national soil, and rejection of complete withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, are all obstacles to a just and lasting peace in the area.

The recent military invasion of southern Lebanon by Israel, and the abortion of all peace efforts and escalation of the civil war in Lebanon, are a new indication of the Israeli mentality, of the fascist tendency of the Zionist entity and of its persistance in violating human rights, violating international laws and going further than all the Nazi crimes which the world conscience has denounced.

Thus a real and lasting peace can only be achieved on the basis of the complete withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territory, and the recognition of the inalienable historical rights of the Palestinian people including their right to self-determination and to establish their national independent state on their national soil.

Mr Chairman, conferees, the racist regime in South Africa is a mark of disgrace on humanity. The peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe are suffering from racial persecution by a white minority. The original peoples are living displaced under the ugliest kinds of brutal persecution and suppression. The YAR condemns all forms of racial segregation in this part of the world, and urges all nonalined countries and the good and progress-loving forces to support the struggle of the peoples of this area in order to eliminate racial discrimination and to enable them to exercise their natural right to freedom, independence and sovereignty over their land.

The bloody clashes which are taking place in many parts of Africa, particularly in the Horn of Africa, and the foreign interventions in the affairs of this continent constitute a major factor in increasing world tension and weakening confidence in detente.

We will build a progressive and prosperous society despite the export of troubles and the planned crimes of murder against our leaders. The latest victim of exported crimes was Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, who was assassinated by a bomb carried by an official envoy from Aden aboard an official plane. This country is regrettably a member of the nonalined group.

The bell of danger has rung in Africa and the Middle East. We must be extremely sincere, frank and vigilant. We must warn the superpowers against the use of a state or states belonging to the nonalined group to intervene in the internal affairs of the Third World countries belonging to this group. This intervention would create divisions serving the strategies of the superpowers, which aim at exploiting our peoples and their resources and at dominating their [words indistinct].

The YAR submitted a proposal at the latest nonalined summit conference in Colombo that we should seek to convince the PRC Government of the importance of joining the nonalined group. Today, the YAR stresses the need to make efforts to persuade the PRC to join the nonalined group, because this would strengthen and further increase the effectiveness of this group.

Bahraini Foreign Minister Speaks

JN270945Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0830 GMT 27 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Belgrade, 27 July--Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammed ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah has asserted his country's conviction that a just and durable peace in the Middle East can only be achieved within the context of two basic principles: Complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem, and the recognition of the national and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to set up their state on their Palestinian soil.

In his address at the Belgrade nonalined foreign ministers' conference, the Bahraini foreign minister said that any peace talks outside the framework of these two principles will not lead to a lasting and final solution. Any agreement that does not take these two principles into consideration will fail to achieve a lasting peace, he added. He said that in all efforts for the sake of establishing a durable and just peace, all the parties concerned should participate, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, on an equal footing with the other parties. Otherwise, the efforts will fail to achieve a lasting peace.

The Bahraini minister said his country's stand toward the Middle East crisis is clear and frank, and emanates from its adherence to the principles of right, justice and equality. He called upon the nonalined foreign ministers to support the just cause of the Arab and Palestinian peoples to regain the occupied territories and to restore the usurped rights of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland and determine their future.

The Bahraini foreign minister described Israel's refusal to recognize the PLO's legitimate right to represent the Palestinian people as unrealistic and unjust. Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak supported the proposal submitted to the confernce calling on the UN General Assembly to hold an extraordinary session on the Palestine cause.

The Barhraini foreign minister also dealt with current problems facing the international community, foremost of which are the Cyprus problem, the issues of racial discrimination in South Africa, colonialism in Zimbabwe and Namibia, and foreign intervention in the African Continent's disputes.

He urged the foreign countries not to intervene in the domestic affairs of the African countries. He appealed to the world countries to give moral, political and material assistance to the Africans struggling against all forms of colonialism. He called on all the nonalined countries to abide by the outstanding and independent course of the nonalined movement in its international relations.

The Bahraini minister warned against the danger of the arms race to world stability and security. He stressed the need for continuing the disarmament talks under UN aegis in order to achieve a full and complete disarmament agreement that will prevent the destruction of humanity.

Pakistani Ambassador Thanks Conference

LD270314Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0016 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 26 (TANJUG)--At the afternoon session of the non-aligned ministerial conference here, Pakistani Ambassador in Belgrade Aftab Ahmed Khan read a message of greetings from the Pakistan's head of state, Ziaul Haq, and then thanked the conference for its decision to admit his country to the movement with guest status. Pakistan has never taken part in a pact of aggression, and there are no foreign military bases or troops in Pakistani territory, he said, adding that Pakistan's cooperation with non-aligned countries, especially neighbouring ones, will further grow.

Kuwaiti Delegate Speaks

LD270222Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2347 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 26 (TANJUG)--Kuwait's deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, voiced his country's concern over the world situation in general and the non-aligned movement in particular. He nevertheless expressed the hope that the positive results of the Belgrade conference will strengthen the movement's vitality and that united, the non-aligned will be able to resist outside forces.

The Kuwaiti deputy prime minister pointed to the growing gap between the developed and underdeveloped countries. The dialogue on the establishment of the new world economic order is of exceptional importance, but has proved too slow, with no adequate cooperation achieved yet from the developed countries, he said.

As-Sabah also voiced regret of the still inoperative fund for the non-aligned countries' economic development, adding that only fourteen countries have joined the fund. The Kuwaiti deputy prime minister called on other non-aligned members to join the fund in order to enable it to begin functioning.

26 July Session Ends

LD262205Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2139 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the end of the plenary session, the Ethiopian delegation objected to the part of the speech by the head of the Kuwaiti delegation which referred to Eritrea, assessing it as interference in the internal affairs of another country.

Immediately replying to the Ethiopian objection, a Kuwaiti delegate said that his country does not wish to argue about the problem of Eritrea. According to him, the Kuwaiti minister only wanted to draw the attention of the world once more to the problem of Eritrea and to this people's right to self-determination. We cannot accept compromise on this question, he said, and repeated the words of his minister that it is a question of "a people's struggle for liberation."

At 2130, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, declared the first plenary session of the Belgrade conference, devoted to general debate, closed. Another session of the conference has been convened for tomorrow morning at 0900, when the general debate will be continued.

Political Committee Session Begins

LD261910Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1712 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 25, (TANJUG)--The political committee of the ministerial conference--a principal working body of the Belgrade non-aligned meeting--started its sessions this afternoon. The committee's chairman is the representative of India, who was elected to the post at yesterday's first working (?session) of the conference.

The committee will concentrate largely on discussing and defining the final draft of the declaration, one of the two main documents of the conference. The first draft of the declaration was prepared by the host country, Yugoslavia, and sent to all members of the non-aligned movement a month and a half ago; intensive consultations followed.

The draft strongly expresses the determination to further affirm the principles and criteria of non-alignment. It contains positions on the vital issues facing the non-aligned countries and the international community--focuses of crisis, disarmament and struggle for the new international economic order. So far as focuses are concerned, the draft concentrates on the Middle East problem and southern Africa. It extends strong support to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the national liberation movements of southern Africa--SWAPO and the patriotic front of Zimbabwe.

The proposed draft--to be debated in committee today and tomorrow before being presented to the full conference for adoption--proceeds from the standpoint of reasserting the fundamental principles of the non-aligned movement, its nature and role as an independent and global force. The draft strongly expresses also the endeavor to preserve the unity of non-aligned countries and create the most favourable conditions for the struggle for the genuine independence and equal security of all countries.

Political Committee Discusses Procedures

LD262204Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2111 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 26, (TANJUG)--The political committee of the non-aligned ministerial conference is reported to be discussing procedural questions related to the committee's work. A proposal has been made to establish working groups for specific problem areas such as the Middle East and southern Africa. The committee session is being chaired by India.

If the procedural discussion ends during this first session, debate on fundamental questions will at once follow within the context of the preliminary draft of the political declaration.

Although discussion is still on procedural questions, several delegations are reported to have paid tribute to Yugoslavia for the organization of the conference and its bodies.

Political Committee Discusses Draft

LD270236Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2350 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 26 (TANJUG)--The political committee of the non-aligned ministerial conference has agreed this evening to begin discussion tomorrow of the first part of the draft declaration of the conference. In accordance with established practice, the draft was presented by Yugoslavia as host country to the conference.

Working groups have been formed for questions pertaining to the Middle East, the Palestinian question, Southern Africa, the Indian Ocean, Cyprus, disarmament and Latin America. These working groups are at the same time drafting groups for preparing the final draft on these issues.

Several delegations are reported to have made favorable assessments of the preliminary draft of the declaration.

The political committee's first session was held in a working and constructive atmosphere, it has been learned.

Draft Document Presented

LD270238Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2356 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 26 (TANJUG)--The declaration of the fifth non-aligned summit and documents of the earlier non-aligned summit conferences consitute the basis for drafting the declaration of the ministerial conference of non-aligned countries in Belgrade.

The draft, prepared by the Yugoslav delegation, was presented in the political committee this evening by the delegation member Zivojin Jazic.

The course of the international situation following the Colombo conference and the need for strengthening the unity and action capacity of the non-aligned movement have resulted in Yugoslavia endeavoring and proposing what it considers generally acceptable positions and initiatives for further international action along the main lines of current activity of the non-aligned, the Yugoslav representative stated.

Following consultations with many non-aligned countries, Yugoslavia's approach has been to seek such formulas as would obtain the broadest possible consensus, Jazic said.

He said the draft's preamble lays emphasis on further affirmation of the fundamental principles and criteria of the non-aligned movement, the need to strengthen its unity and solidarity, its authenticity, d'stinct identity and independence.

At the same time, emphasis is placed on the well-known main lines of non-aligned action in the struggle for just international relations, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid and all other forms of hegemony and foreign domination.

Jazic called attention also to the paragraphs which relate to the questions of non-interference in internal affairs of other countries and peaceful settlement of disputes between non-aligned countries.

Economic Committee Meets

LD262302Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2136 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 26, (TANJUG)--The efforts so far to establish the new international economic order have not produced the results expected because developed countries show no political readiness to give up their existing privileges and neo-colonialist methods in international relations.

These assessments are understood to be contained in the two drafts--of an economic declaration and an action programme of economic cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries--being prepared for adoption by the ministerial conference of non-aligned countries in Belgrade. Preliminary drafts of the documents were presented to the conference's economic committee today by member of the Yugoslav delegation Dr Rihard Stajner.

Dr Stajner is reported to have said that the documents must point to the illusoriness of the attempts by developed countries to try with an arsenal of outmoded measures to deal with the deep structural changes manifest in the overt crises of the world economy. Such measures only aggravate the situation and are mostly to the detriment of the developing countries, he said.

The committee met this afternoon under the chairmanship of Dennis Benn of Guyana to discuss the new international economic order and the promotion of economic cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries.

The two drafts have been submitted by Yugoslavia.

Waldheim Message

LD262320Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2206 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 26 (TANJUG)--UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has stated his confidence that the decisions of the non-aligned ministerial conference will "reflect constructive and imaginative efforts to find just solutions to the critical issues that now challenge the world."

In his message to the non-aligned ministerial conference this evening, Kurt Waldheim wishes the participants every success in their work.

"Your meeting will consider many of the complex issues which are at the center of the UN's concern: Decolonization and racial discrimination, the Middle East, Cyprus, disarmament, strengthening of international peace and security, human rights and the new international economic order," states Waldheim in his message.

"It was the far-sighted initiative of the non-aligned states that resulted in the convening of special sessions of the General Assembly to deal with two critical global problems," states Waldheim in reference to the new international economic order and the problem of disarmament. "Both have established programmes for action which, if carried forward by all the nations of the world, will have a profound impact on the well-being and security of future generations," the message states.

The UN secretary general's message stresses the exceptionally urgent need for resolute and cooperative action by the international community.

"With your help and unswerving commitment to the Charter of the United Nations, I am confident that we will succeed in our quest for peace and justice for all peoples and nations," says Dr Waldheim.

He notes that the choice of Belgrade for the current conference was particularly appropriate and recalls that the first historic summit conference of non-aligned states was held in this city in 1961. "Yugoslavia has rightly earned the high regard and appreciation of the countries assembled here today for the invaluable contributions it has made under the inspiring leadership of President Tito to the cause of non-alignment," concludes the message sent to the conference by Dr Waldheim.

Carter Greetings Reported

LD262206Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2115 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 26 (TANJUG)--U.S. President Carter has addressed to the non-aligned ministerial conference in Belgrade a telegram stating his "best wishes for a successful meeting."

In his telegram, President Carter voices the hope "that the non-aligned movement will continue to play a significant role in resolving many of the problems that have long stood in the way of a better life for all mankind."

"While members of the non-aligned movement sometimes disagree with the United States and other non-members on specific issues, there is fundamental agreement on broad goals," states President Carter.

"We share a longing for a world at peace. We all desire a life free of want. And we recognize that a thirst for freedom, justice and the rights of the individual is common to all people," the U.S. President states.

In conclusion, President Carter wishes the conference and its participants success in the "search for ways to turn these hopes into reality."

LEADERS RECEIVE DELEGATES TO NONALINED CONFERENCE

Minic Receives Cuba's Rodriguez

LD262208Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2131 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 26, (TANJUG)--Member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Milos Minic today received Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politbureau and the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee. During open and friendly talks of some length some questions were considered which are on the agenda of the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries now being held in Belgrade.

Minic Receives Vietnamese Delegate

LD262306Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2154 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 26 (TANJUG)--Member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Milos Minic has received the vice-premier and foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Nguyen Duy Trinh. During friendly talks of some length views were exchanged on the latest situation in the world, especially on questions which will be considered at the ministerial conference of the non-aligned countries in Belgrade.

Minic Receives Delegates

LD261804Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1654 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 26 (TANJUG)--Member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Milos Minic held separate talks today with representatives of Sudan, Kampuchea, Kuwait and the Palestine Liberation Organization, who are participating in the ministerial conference of the non-aligned countries in Belgrade. Minic and the vice president of the republic and foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, considered the results of the recent meeting of the Organization of African Unity in Khartoum, as well as the questions on the agenda of the current conference in Belgrade. Milos Minic and the vice premier and foreign minister of Kampuchea, Ieng Sary exchanged views on the current political situation, especially in South East Asia.

The talks between Minic and the vice premier and foreign minister of Kuwait, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, regarded the latest developments in the Middle East, the situation in inter-Arab relations and the activity of the non-aligned countries. In the talks with the PLO Political Department head, Faruq Qaddumi, Minic dwelt on the problem of the Middle East and the situation in Africa. Faruq Qaddumi gave credit to Yugoslavia and President Tito for the clear and consistent position on the rights of Palestinians to their own state.

Serbian President Receives Angolan

LD261756Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1644 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 26, (TANJUG)--The president of the Presidency of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia, Dobrivoje Vidic, has received Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge. A friendly and cordial talk of some length covered the importance of the ministerial conference of the non-aligned in Belgrade to the further activity of the non-aligned movement and questions of Yugoslav-Angolan comprehensive co-operation.

Grlickov Meets SWAPO Representative

LD261814Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1700 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 26 (TANJUG)--Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, today had a talk with Peter Muesiange, representative of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia to the Belgrade nonaligned ministerial conference.

Both sides laid stress on the particular significance of the ministerial conference. Muesiange, representative of the liberation movements of Namibia's people, expressed gratitude to Yugoslavia's nations and President Tito for their generous support and help. Dr Grlickov expressed Yugoslavia's full readiness to further offer all-round aid to the liberation movement of Namibia's people until their full independence.

Grlickov Meets Benin Delegate

LD261816Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1658 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 26 (TANJUG)--Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, today had a talk with Michel Alladaye, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of Benin, on the importance of the non-aligned foreign ministerial conference for the further development and action capability of the nonaligned movement and on the development of bilateral relations between the two countries.

Grlickov Receives DPRK Delegate

LD262218Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2119 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 26, (TANJUG)--Member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Dr Aleksandar Grlickov today received the vice premier in the Administrative Council and foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Politbureau member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee, Ho Tam. He heads his country's delegation to the ministerial conference of the non-aligned countries.

The talks regarded questions of importance to work of the ministerial conference and a wider circle of questions regarding relations and cooperation between the two non-aligned socialist countries.

Hodza Receives Afghan Delegate

LD261818Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Hafizollah Amin, vice president of the Revolutionary Council and deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, who conveyed greetings from Nur Mohammad Taraki, president of the Revolutionary Council, to Comrade Tito and the Yugoslav leadership. Hafizollah Amin briefed Fadil Hodza on the latest political developments in Afghanistan and on his country's nonalined policy in international relations.

Fadil Hodza expressed satisfaction at the existence of traditionally good and friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Afghanistan. The vice president of the SFRY Presidency laid stress on the signifiance of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Afghanistan in the nonalined movement, and on the efforts being made by the two countries to preserve the unity between nonalined countries and increase their capacity for action. He also briefed his visitor on Yugoslavia's socioeconomic and sociopolitical development. Fadil Hodza conveyed best wishes to the leadership and people of Afghanistan. The meeting was attended by Milan Knezevic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, and Miodrag Nikolic, adviser to the SFRY Presidency.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS IN CUBA

AU241244Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 24 Jul 78 AU

[Text] A Yugoslav party-state delegation led by Dragoljub Stavrev, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and member of the LCY Central Committee, has left for Havana to attend the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the Cuban revolution.

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON BONN SUMMIT

AU251421Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jul 78 p 5 AU

[Z.M. report on the press conference of Mirko Kalezic, spokesman of the SFRY Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs on 21 July]

[Excerpt] In the course of yesterday's press conference, journalists showed interest in the view of the spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs on the meeting of the leading Western industrial countries which has just concluded in Bonn.

We can now give only our first impressions about this, Kalezic said. It is already evident that the participants at the meeting in Bonn sought ways for solving big economic problems, primarily those of their own economies. It appears that certain agreements were reached, but their effect on the world economy will only be seen through their practical achievements.

However, the spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs said, despite the fact that the Bonn summit, on this occasion, again stressed the economic interdependence of the developed and developing countries, one gets the impression that it did not manifest any particularly new or progressive ideas and approaches to the problem of the relations of the developed and developing countries. The Bonn summit communique does not indicate any essential readiness to improve, through the building of a new international economic system, the conditions of economic operations and the position of the developing countries.

AIRCRAFT LEAVES WITH AID FOR ANGOLA

LD261110Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2257 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A special Yugoslav air transport aircraft left this evening with humanitarian aid destined for those suffering from the aggression against Angola by South African troups. The aid has been sent by SAWPY and the Yugoslav Red Cross.

Ivan Zivkovic, secretary of the coordinating bureau for aid to liberation movements of the SAWPY Federal Conference, and Osman Zubovic, secretary general of the Yugoslav Red Cross, were present at the airport.

EEC MOVES TO IMPROVE NEGOTIATIONS WITH YUGOSLAVIA

LD261729Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Brussels, July 26 (TANJUG)--Ministers of the EEC "Nine" have adopted the "guidelines" put forward by the Executive Committee to "improve" the mandate in negotiations on a new agreement with Yugoslavia. Nothing has been reported as to the nature of these "improvements", but (?unofficially) it has been stated that they refer to financial, social and trade cooperation.

The essence of these "guidelines", as claimed in well-informed circles, is the readiness in principle of the "Nine" to regulate relations with Yugoslavia by special clauses, which will take into consideration the non-aligned international position of Yugoslavia and the concrete state of Yugoslavia-EEC relations, which are characterized by an untenable trade deficit to the detriment of Yugoslav economy.

If this information is correct, it means that the EEC has finally decided to take a course which will allow negotiations to continue, for Yugoslav proposals are aimed at this.

NOVA MAKEDONIJA REPLIES TO BULGARIAN PERIODICAL

AU2616562 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 19 Jul 78 p 2 AU

[Unsigned editorial: "The Ethics of Sofia POGLED"]

[Text] The Bulgarian weekly POGLED, in its latest issue, has found it necessary to accuse the Yugoslav press, radio and television, as well as "responsible factors of the SFRY," of "a systematic and premeditated anti-Bulgarian campaign." It uttered some very grave accusations about overall Yugoslav foreign policy, especially the policy toward neighboring Bulgaria, accompanied by remarks about an allegedly very constructive Bulgarian policy and the activities of Bulgarian journalistic colleagues who, according to POGLED, "have always been guided and are being guided by the principle of supporting the work of peace, cooperation and friendship among peoples, and friendship between the Bulgarian people and the peoples of the SFRY."

For a long time, it has been fashionable in Sofia to present every Yugoslav article or report on present Bulgarian policy toward Yugoslavia as evidence of an anti-Bulgarian policy. But in Bulgaria, as is known, they dig into the past every day, in order to justify the present, and they falsify even their own history if it will serve their present political position; that Macedonia has always been Bulgarian. They pedantically register all anniversaries of Macedonian renaissance men and revolutionaries, but not those of the top personalities of the national Bulgarian past; they belittle our national liberation struggle and deny the existence of the Macedonian national minority in Pirin Macedonia, as well as of the Macedonian nation as a whole, and the like. Our colleagues of POGLED call all of this a contribution of the Bulgarian press, radio and television to a better understanding between our people and the Bulgarian people, an expression of Bulgaria's peaceful policy, even linking it with the spirit and letter of Helsinki.

One might as well be blind and deaf for all that the BTA correspondent in Belgrade reports on life and events in Yugoslavia and for the manner in which he informed the Bulgarian public about the 11th LCY Congress and the congresses of the League of Communists in the republics, in order to be able to lecture cynically about "objectivity" and "good intentions." It was the Bulgarian press that accused Yugoslavia of "hiding" from its public the "constructive proposals" of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council and first secretary of the BCP Central Committee, as contained in his Blagoevgrad speech. However, until this day no Bulgarian newspaper has carried a single word of those Yugoslav documents on relations with Bulgaria which have been published. This, too, is considered by the POGLED colleagues to be an "implementation" of the ethic norms of the journalistic profession. And this is not all: reports are in our possession which show that Radio Skopje programs are again being jammed in Bulgaria. This, too, is obviously a part of their "objective" information for the public.

Sofia POGLED is particularly angry with NOVA MAKEDONIJA. According to POGLED, everything in Bulgaria is black as far as NOVA MAKEDONIJA is concerned, and this newspaper ignores the achievements of the Bulgarian people in their socialist construction. Our newspaper is available every day to each of our readers and they are certainly the best judge of what and how NOVA MAKEDONIJA writes and of what policy it advocates, especially as regards relations with Bulgaria.

One thing is obvious: the press, radio and television play a large role in the development and strengthening of friendship and cooperation among peoples. In this sphere, they play a particularly large role in correctly educating and guiding the young generations. It is difficult to believe that the Bulgarian press carries out this professional ethical duty if it constantly raises the unfurled banner of San Stefano shadows, denies the national freedom of a people, denies the existence of a large national minority, adopts the well-known greater Bulgarian position: "As far as the Bulgarian foot has trodden, everything will be Bulgarian," and hides from their readers the truth about Yugoslavia's policy.

Therefore, the substance of the expressions of chauvinism and hegemony which POGLED ascribes to Yugoslavia should be applied to a different side.

CONDITIONS IN GRAIN PRODUCTION AREAS DISCUSSED

Wheat Harvest Noted

LD261956Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1810 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 27 (TANJUG)--Wheat harvest in Yugoslavia's areas rich in grains is nearing its end. Wheat still remains to be gathered in where harvest started later or was often interrupted and continued due to rain and bad weather. In mountain areas, wheat has been reaped from about two-thirds of acreage under wheat. Weather permitting, all wheat all over Yugoslavia should be harvested by mid-next week.

Wheat yields are average and the quality of the new wheat is a standard one.

Slightly more than 1,000,000 hectares in Serbia was sown with wheat, out of a total of 1,700,000 hectares all over the country. In Serbia, yields on socially-owned agricultural estates most often vary between 40 and 50 quintals per hectare, and those on individual peasants' farms between 30 and 40 quintals. The highest of yields have been harvested in the region of Baccka, autonomous province of Vojvodina, northeastern Yugoslavia, or between 53 and 55 quintals per hectare on an average.

The quality of wheat kernel is satisfactory, agronomists say.

Weather-Related Problems

LD261716Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1517 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] Ljubljana--Delegates of all three chambers of the Slovenia Socialist Republic Assembly today endorsed a decision accepting the republican Executive Council's report on implementation of the social plan of the Slovenia Socialist Republic in the past 2 and 1/2 years.

In continuing its work, the assembly accepted information on the consequences of the bad weather which has occurred in Slovenia in the past month. According to Ivo Marenk, republican secretary for agriculture, forestry and food, the first and as yet incomplete facts indicate that this bad weather affected a third of Slovenia's municipalities, particularly Pomurje and Maribor, the area around Kranj and Karavanke, Goriska Brda and the area along the Soca River. The total damage has so far been assessed as reaching the sum of 920 million dinars, and this year's grain production will be 20 percent less than last year's because of the bad weather.

SLOVENE ASSEMBLY REVIEWS AUSTRIAN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU261262Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Jul 78 AU

[Text] At the session of the Slovene Assembly's sociopolitical chamber today, Delegate Ciril Sitar requested information on the visit of a delegation of the Austrian Interior Ministry to Yugoslavia. In this connection, Hanez Zemljaric, republican secretary for internal affairs, said that the visitors, led by Minister Erwin Lanc, and their Yugoslav interlocutors led by Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs, held constructive talks and devoted their greatest attention to the struggle against all forms of terrorism and crime. The cooperation between the two states in this field has been positive until now, and it will continue. The delegations agreed, Zemljaric added, that the competent organs of both states should carry out preventive and other necessary measures against individuals, groups and organizations whose activities are directed against the security of Yugoslavia or Austria. It is envisaged in this connection that information and data will be exchanged and other forms of cooperation will be adopted to prevent the activities of international terrorism and the extremist fascist-terrorist emigre groups.

During the talks, the attention of representatives of the Austrian Ministry was called to the diversionist-terrorist activity of the anti-Yugoslav fascist emigres in Austria, desecration or destruction of the national liberation struggle monuments in Carinthia, and the complaints of certain Yugoslav citizens against actions of the Austrian security organs. Minister Lanc and his associates were also reminded of the activity of the neo-Nazi and revanchist groups and organizations especially in the border zones, and the publication and dissemination of the press and various publications which openly carry calls for violence against the constitutional order of Yugoslavia.

Federal Secretary Franjo Herljevic informed the Austrian delegation that our public is concerned over the executive measures against the Carinthian Slovenes and Burgenland Croats, whose activities for the realization of democratic and minority rights have been characterized in individual instances as criminal acts against the constitutional order, or even as terrorism. Our public interprets the court trials held on this basis as political reprisals. In this connection, Austrian Minister Lanc stated the known positions of the Austrian Government. Although he noted that these matters are not within his competence, he expressed his belief that positive solutions will be found in connection with these questions.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO MALAYSIA--Malaysia's paramount ruler yesterday received in a farewell visit Vlatko Cosic, Yugoslav ambassador in Kuala Lumpur, who will be leaving shortly. On this occasion the paramount ruler highly appraised the role of President Tito as one of the founders of the nonalined movement and a tireless fighter for peace and cooperation in the world. Bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries, especially within the nonalined movement, were appraised as very good and friendly. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jul 78 p 4 AU]

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